

Exercises on Key Vocabulary & Definitions



1. It is a/an to think that women always do housework.
 (a) prejudiced (b) stereotype (c) stereotyped (d) biased
2. You can't rely on his opinion-he's
 (a) prejudiced (b) stereotype (c) prejudice (d) bias
3. He has been given several for his work with handicapped children.
 (a) physicists (b) courts (c) stereotypes (d) honours
4. There are few women in the highest of the organization.
 (a) courts (b) ranks (c) tanks (d) lectures
5. Nadia is a nurse who won a/an in 2020 for her work during the health emergency.
 (a) award (b) ward (c) reward (d) rewarding
6. In order to qualify for scholarships, students must skills for academic excellence.
 (a) overcome (b) demonstrate (c) defy (d) challenge
7. A is a fixed idea about what a person or thing is like which is not true in reality.
 (a) stereotype (b) contribution (c) scholarship (d) podcast
8. A forest fire raging in America is all attempts to control it.
 (a) contributing (b) demonstrating (c) defying (d) ranking
9. Eventually, she her shyness in class and participated effectively.
 (a) overcame (b) became (c) prejudiced (d) ranked
10. We had to wait for the to make up her prescription.
 (a) podcast (b) role model (c) lecturer (d) pharmacist
11. They were defeated in the first of the tournament.
 (a) court (b) around (c) round (d) team
12. A is something you do to help make something successful.
 (a) competition (b) contribution (c) rank (d) association
13. The advised the students to take notes while he was speaking.
 (a) interviewee (b) trainee (c) lecture (d) lecturer
14. The students will be playing tennis on number four this afternoon.
 (a) court (b) caught (c) field (d) place
15. Egypt participates in many different international
 (a) round (b) courts (c) lecturer (d) tournaments
16. Albert Einstein is perhaps the most famous the world has known.
 (a) physical (b) physicist (c) physics (d) physic
17. A is a competition where people compete to win a cup or a prize.
 (a) court (b) lecture (c) round (d) tournament
18. Al Daifi wants to be a positive for his students.
 (a) scholarship (b) role model (c) podcast (d) patient
19. He was able to achieve great success despite the he'd faced.
 (a) obstacles (b) awards (c) facilities (d) ambitions
20. We should reward those who have made significant to our society.
 (a) ammunition (b) constitutions (c) distributions (d) contributions
21. Mo Salah became the first man to be in the Association's top 100 players.
 (a) risked (b) ranked (c) left (d) beaten
22. Harm or injury that results or may result from some action or judgment is called
 (a) pride (b) peace (c) piracy (d) prejudice



23. Giants' series will you for the highest marks.
 (a) extract (b) stop (c) overcome (d) qualify
24. The winners receive to continue their education at Cambridge.
 (a) obstacles (b) tournaments (c) scholarships (d) stereotypes
25. There was a fierce for the few jobs available.
 (a) combination (b) competition (c) collection (d) contamination
26. My father is the person who usually me to achieve success; he is my role model.
 (a) inspires (b) aspires (c) conspire (d) respire
27. I'm afraid it was not a very speech.
 (a) inspire (b) inspiring (c) inspired (d) inspiration
28. The company introduced a new marketing campaign to stay ahead of the
 (a) championship (b) prize (c) party (d) competition
29. The young entrepreneur's ability to set her apart from her competitors.
 (a) imitate (b) innovate (c) mimic (d) appreciate
30. Although she faced a lot of obstacles, she as a doctor.
 (a) failed (b) denied (c) defied (d) qualified
31. There were lots of applications for the job: several of them from well-..... people.
 (a) qualify (b) qualified (c) qualifying (d) qualification
32. She says she owes her success to hard work and
 (a) determination (b) patient (c) tournament (d) mission
33. My elder brother has a in Maths from Cairo University. (Al Azhar 2022)
 (a) decree (b) degree (c) licence (d) permission
34. He's a good teacher, but he is a bit with slow learners.
 (a) patience (b) patient (c) impatient (d) patients
35. Despite all the doctor's efforts, the patient did not respond to
 (a) treat (b) treatment (c) association (d) determination
36. Many women lack self-..... to apply for senior jobs.
 (a) confidence (b) confident (c) conference (d) confusion
37. I am about my ability to do the job; I know I can do it.
 (a) confidence (b) confident (c) conference (d) confusion
38. We can't with overseas firms unless we improve the quality of our goods.
 (a) compete (b) competition (c) competitor (d) competitive
39. Their passionate speech a lively debate among the audience.
 (a) questioned (b) extinguished (c) dampened (d) sparked
40. That is a achievement for someone so young.
 (a) mark (b) remark (c) remarkable (d) remarkably
41. In the absence of any other evidence, they that the man was innocent.
 (a) assumed (b) overcame (c) defied (d) qualified
42. The questions of the interviewer a bias against fat people.
 (a) awarded (b) inspired (c) competed (d) reflected
43. Women are demanding full with men of their community.
 (a) equality (b) equal (c) inequality (d) quality
44. This new technology will enable them to more oil from existing oil fields.
 (a) compete (b) inspire (c) defy (d) extract
45. The fact that he is so young makes his achievements even more
 (a) depressed (b) impressive (c) impressed (d) disappointed
46. She wasn't chosen for the vacant position in the company as she wasn't enough.
 (a) awarded (b) inquired (c) qualified (d) acquired



47. The host of the invites experts to discuss topics related to health and wellness.
 (a) theater play (b) documentary (c) podcast (d) art exhibition
48. He is a lecturer in the of psychology at Cambridge.
 (a) departure (b) apart (c) apartment (d) department
49. The release of prisoners remains a/an in the path of a peace agreement.
 (a) scholarship (b) challenging (c) obstacle (d) treatment
50. Public towards marriage have shifted over the years.
 (a) wins (b) attitudes (c) scholarships (d) altitudes
51. Do not return until you have accomplished your
 (a) mission (b) department (c) inspiration (d) attitude
52. The tennis tournament has been by all the world's leading players.
 (a) brought (b) intended (c) attended (d) pretended
53. They held a number of events to raise money for the local community
 (a) majority (b) qualification (c) connection (d) association
54. This treatment is not available in the vast of hospitals.
 (a) major (b) majority (c) main (d) minority
55. The company hosted a special event to its long-standing employees for their dedication and commitment.
 (a) defy (b) punish (c) honour (d) contribute

Exercises on Synonyms & Antonyms



56. Ignorance is the mother of prejudice, whether among nations or individuals. Prejudice is a synonym of
 (a) bias (b) inequality (c) equality (d) a & b
57. The internet's influence is growing every day. Influence here is a synonym of
 (a) affect (b) effect (c) effective (d) effectively
58. I defy anyone not to cry at the end of the film. Defy here means
 (a) obey (b) follow (c) challenge (d) stick to
59. He is well qualified for the job, but he does lack personality. Qualified here means
 (a) experienced (b) inexperienced (c) inefficient (d) naughty
60. He managed to overcome his fear of flying. The synonym of "overcome" is
 (a) beat (b) defeat (c) give up (d) a & b
61. The student encountered various obstacles while studying for the exam. "Obstacles" can be replaced by
 (a) advantage (b) difficulty (c) support (d) ease
62. The project presented a challenge that the team had to overcome. The antonym of "overcome" is
 (a) fail (b) give up (c) beat (d) a & b
63. The innovative technology defies traditional methods of communication. The opposite of "defy" is
 (a) obey (b) resist (c) challenge (d) b & c

Exercises on Expressions & Prepositions



64. She was proud get the first prize.
 (a) on (b) of (c) to (d) in
65. All Egyptians are very proud this massive engineering project.
 (a) on (b) off (c) of (d) at

66. The drug no effect in curing the illness.
 (a) made (b) was (c) gave (d) had
67. He was 15 when he started to a lot of tournaments.
 (a) beat (b) win (c) conquer (d) earn
68. The volunteers have..... a contribution in helping to make the park look so beautiful.
 (a) got (b) taken (c) made (d) done

Exercises on Derivatives & Language notes

69. Naguib Mahfouz was an writer. Many young authors were affected by his style.
 (a) infertile (b) uninspired (c) influential (d) uninfected (2023)
70. Shakespeare made a unique to the world of literature.
 (a) contribute (b) contribution (c) contributor (d) contributory
71. She was the first and only woman a new school for pilots.
 (a) join (b) joining (c) to join (d) to joining
72. We should all have a sense of in our country's achievements.
 (a) pride (b) board (c) bride (d) proud
73. It was a positive match. The performance was
 (a) impressive (b) impressed (c) impression (d) imprisoned
74. Production standards are..... high.
 (a) impression (b) impress (c) impressive (d) impressively
75. What did you get from your university?
 (a) grade (b) quality (c) degree (d) licence
76. Nowadays, it's harder to a job than it used to be.
 (a) give (b) get (c) make (d) carry
77. Her mother her to get a good education.
 (a) discouraged (b) encouraged (c) managed (d) bandaged (Al Azhar 2022)
78. What did you get in your maths exam?
 (a) grade (b) qualification (c) degree (d) licence
79. These drugs are only on prescription.
 (a) value (b) valuable (c) available (d) availability
80. The look on her face when I told her was enough.
 (a) rewarding (b) reward (c) award (d) ward
81. The organization presented an to the minister because of her charitable work.
 (a) announcement (b) explanation (c) award (d) obstacle
82. With a little from his parents he should do well.
 (a) encouragement (b) encouraging (c) encourage (d) discourage
83. He led a life with few friends.
 (a) alone (b) lonely (c) only (d) loan

Don't get confused Think carefully

84. The fact that he's rich and famous had no on our decision.
 (a) affect (b) influence (c) effective (d) influential
85. Try to the best of things to achieve your goals.
 (a) make (b) do (c) made (d) go
86. Destruction of the environment is one of the most serious we face.
 (a) chalets (b) challenge (c) challenging (d) challenges
87. The charity a survey of people's attitudes to the disabled. (choose the wrong)
 (a) carried out (b) conducted (c) made (d) did

Past Perfect
الماضي التام

الإثبات

Affirmation

الفاعل + had + P.P.

♦ Jana **had prepared** dinner.المنى
للمجهول

Passive

مفعول + had + been + P.P.

♦ Dinner **had been prepared** by Jana.

الاستخدامات

Uses

١ يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث تم قبل حدث آخر فيكون الحدث الأول ماضى تام والثاني ماضى بسيط وغالباً مع روابط مثل:

after = before that
as soon as - once
because - since - as
when

+ ماضى تام + ماضى بسيط

- ♦ After she **had cooked**, she set the table.
- ♦ I **didn't swim** because I **had forgotten** my swimming suit.
- ♦ He **watched TV** before that he **had done** his homework.

* في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد (after - since - when) يأتي بعدهم (V + ing)

- ♦ After **reading** the novel, he watched TV.
- ♦ It was a long journey. Jana **had slept** most of the way since **leaving** Alex.

* يمكننا أن نبدأ الجملة بـ Having + P.P

Having + P.P. OR Having been + P.P. (Passive)

- ♦ **Having arrested** (=Arresting) the thief, the police took him to prison. (active)
- ♦ **Having been arrested** (=Arrested), the thief was taken to prison. (Passive)
- ♦ يمكن أن يأتي الحدثين ماضى بسيط في حالة عدم وجود فاصل زمني.
- ♦ After he **saw** the accident, he **fainted**.

٢ يستخدم الماضى التام للتعبير عن حدث تم قبل وقت معين في الماضى وغالباً مع روابط مثل:

before = after that
by the time
when

+ ماضى بسيط + ماضى تام

- ♦ Before he **watched TV**, he **had read** the novel.
- ♦ By the time I **arrived**, the thief **had escaped**.
- ♦ He **had done** his homework after that he **watched TV**.

* في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد (before) يأتي بعدهم (V + ing)

◆ Before **watching** TV, he **had read** the novel.

* يمكن أن يأتي الحدثين ماضى بسيط فى حالة عدم وجود فاصل زمن.

◆ I **called** him before he **entered**.

٣ يستخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث لم يتم حتى وقع حدث آخر وغالباً مع روابط مثل:



◆ I **didn't leave** home until my mother **had come**.

◆ He **wasn't** sad until he **had met** his wife.

◆ I **wasn't promoted** until I **had increased** my target.

◆ No one **left** the office until they **had finished** all tasks.

* لاحظ أننا يمكننا استخدام زمن الماضى البسيط المثبت قبل until - till (حسب المعنى المقصود):

◆ I **waited** in the park until I found a vacant place.

٤ يستخدم الماضي التام مع بعض الظروف التي تعني (لم يكـد.... حتى) مثل:



◆ They **had no sooner finished** studying **than** they **went** to bed.

◆ They **had hardly finished** painting our new house **when** we **moved** into it.

* إذا بدأنا بهم الجملة يأتى بعدهم صيغة سؤال:



◆ **No sooner had** they **finished** studying **than** they **went** to bed.

◆ **Scarcely had** they **finished** studying **when** they **went** to bed.

٥ يستخدم الماضي التام مع التعبيرات الآتية فى حالة وجود كلمة أو جملة تدل على الماضى:



◆ I wish Toka **had studied** well last year.

◆ I would rather he **had come** yesterday.

٦ يستخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث أستمر لفترة قبل وقت معين فى الماضى وغالباً مع (by - until)



◆ By 2022, we **had published** our first book.

◆ Until midnight, I **hadn't finished** my studies.



٧ يستخدم الماضي التام مع كلمات الدالة على المضارع التام إذا وجد ما يدل على الماضي:

already / just / ever / never / yet / for / since

- ◆ When we **arrived**, the film **had already started**.
- ◆ She **had just got** home when I **phoned** her.
- ◆ I **met** Mai. I **hadn't met** her since 2020. ◆ They **had never come** late **before that**.

٨ لاحظ التركيب التالي:



- ◆ **It was only when** I had done my homework **that** I went to bed.

٩ يستخدم الماضي التام مع روابط السبب (because - since - as) والنتيجة (so - that's why - therefore)

- ◆ I didn't swim **because** I **had forgotten** my swimming suit.
- ◆ I **had forgotten** my swimming suit **so** I didn't swim.

الإثبات

Affirmation

Past Perfect Continuous
الماضي التام المستمر

الفاعل + **had been** + **V** + **ing**

- ◆ They **had been studying** English all night.
- ◆ Ali **had been walking** for hours.

المبنى للمجهول

Passive

مفعول + **had** + **been** + **P.P.**

- ◆ English **had been studied** all night.

Key words

الكلمات الدالة

all... (وقت)

طوال

for

لمدة

since

منذ

* الكلمات الدالة (كل الروابط التي تأتي مع الماضي التام بالإضافة إلى)

- ▶ He was tired because he **had been working** on the farm all day.
- ▶ When we visited my cousins in Canada, they **had been living** there for six months.
- ▶ He was covered in paint. He **had been painting** the room since we **left**.

الاستخدامات

Uses

* يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر ليعبر عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث آخر.

- ◆ After Jana **had been studying** English from seven to nine, she **slept**.

* يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر ليعطى تفسيرات للمواقف الماضية.

- ◆ Why were your clothes dirty? - I **had been repairing** my car since this morning.

- * حالات لا يمكننا استخدام الماضي التام المستمر ونستخدم الماضي التام البسيط.
١ هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة عموماً وهي أفعال الشعور والحواس والملكية والمعرفة.

know - believe - owe - want - understand - wish - like - dislike
- love - hate - prefer - enjoy - realize

- ◆ We **were** good friends. We **had known** each other for 10 years.

٢ لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر مع الأفعال التي لا تستغرق عادة فترة طويلة في حدوثها.

break down - stop - close - open - finish

- ◆ She **was** late for the meeting because her car **had broken** down.

٣ إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر ونستخدم الماضي التام البسيط.

- ◆ When I **met** Ali, he **had finished** typing 3 reports.

- ◆ He **had drunk** five cups of tea before leaving.

Important Notes

الرابط الزمني when في الماضي:

- | | | | |
|------|-----------|------------|---|
| When | ماضي بسيط | ماضي تام | ◆ When I arrived at the station, the train had left . |
| | ماضي تام | ماضي بسيط | ◆ When I had arrived at the station, the train left . |
| | ماضي بسيط | ماضي بسيط | ◆ When I arrived , the train left . |
| | ماضي بسيط | ماضي مستمر | ◆ When I fell , I was playing football. |

* يمكن استخدام P.P. بعد الروابط الآتية في حالة المبنى للمجهول If, when, while, until, once, as

- ◆ When **cleaned**, the room looks nice.
◆ Once **deprived** of oxygen, the brain dies.
◆ Leave the cake in the oven until **cooked**.
◆ If **washed** properly, the car looks like new.

* لاحظ استخدام الروابط الزمنية مع المستقبل:

مصدر + will + مضارع بسيط أو تام + after / before / when / as soon as

- ◆ I'll go to bed after I **do** (have done) my homework.
◆ As soon as she **arrives** (has arrived) in London, she **will** call me.

مضارع بسيط أو تام until
ملضي تام until
مصدر + didn't / won't

- ◆ He **won't** come until I **phone** (have phoned) him.
◆ He **didn't** come until I **had phoned** him.

Level 1

Exercises on Past perfect

- The train..... before we arrived at the station.
a) had left b) has left c) was leaving d) will leave
(Al Azhar 2022)
- He his homework before I arrived home.
a) has already done b) had already done c) already does d) will already do
(Al Azhar 2022)
- He was angry because he his wallet.
a) had lost b) had been losing c) was losing d) has been losing
- The musician Chopin his first piece of music before he was eight.
a) had been written b) has written c) had been writing d) had written



5. I about the good news until she had informed me.
 (a) won't know (b) didn't know (c) hadn't known (d) wasn't knowing
6. eaten, he went out for a walk.
 (a) After (b) On (c) While (d) Having
7. The hungry boy didn't stop crying till his mother him some food.
 (a) had given (b) was given (c) has been giving (d) has given
8. Did you finish reading the novel I you?
 (a) will lend (b) have lent (c) will be lending (d) had lent
9. I realized that I a silly mistake in the exam when I returned home and checked my answers.
 (a) have made (b) had made (c) am making (d) made
10. Having the shopping, my mother started to prepare lunch.
 (a) do (b) doing (c) been done (d) done
11. They were shocked to discover that someone their friend's car.
 (a) had hit (b) has hit (c) was hitting (d) hits
12. The tourists a camel before they went to Egypt.
 (a) have never seen (b) had never seen (c) had never see (d) had been never seen
13. After he had examined the athlete, the doctor him permission to join the competition.
 (a) gave (b) given (c) had given (d) gives
14. When I returned, I was surprised to know that my brother from Saudi Arabia. He gave me a wonderful present!
 (a) hadn't returned (b) will be returning (c) hasn't returned (d) had returned

Level 2

Exercises on Past perfect



15. Having , the criminal was sent to prison. (2023)
 (a) arresting (b) being arrested (c) been arrested (d) arrested
16. No sooner the medicine than he felt better. (2021)
 (a) has he taken (b) he took (c) had he taken (d) he had taken
17. Hardly homework when he went out. (Al Azhar 2022)
 (a) he had done (b) had he done (c) he did (d) he does
18. When I arrived at the party, Ali I didn't meet him.
 (a) had already left (b) has already left (c) was just leaving (d) was already left
19. I saw Ayten last week. I her since 2020. (2021)
 (a) haven't seen (b) hadn't seen (c) didn't see (d) don't see
20. Samir was sorry when the furniture factory closed. He there for five years.
 (a) has worked (b) had been worked (c) has been working (d) had been working
21. He'd come into the room when he died.
 (a) better (b) rather (c) hardly (d) prefer
22. I'd rather you your car here yesterday.
 (a) don't park (b) didn't park (c) haven't parked (d) hadn't parked
23. No one the office until they had finished all tasks.
 (a) didn't leave (b) won't leave (c) had left (d) left
24. That was the most difficult position I in.
 (a) have ever been (b) had been never (c) had ever been (d) ever was
25. Until 2018, I a new house in my village.
 (a) won't have built (b) haven't built (c) won't build (d) hadn't built
26. Scarcely a new job when he decided to move into a new flat.
 (a) he had found (b) was he found (c) had he found (d) have he found

27. As soon as I heard about Aya's accident, I to the hospital.
 (a) was hurrying (b) had hurried (c) hurried (d) am hurrying
28. Hardly had he fastened his safety belt when the plane off.
 (a) had taken (b) took (c) has taken (d) is taking
29. They able to come until I had called them.
 (a) aren't (b) didn't (c) won't (d) weren't
30. I couldn't do the shopping all shops had been closed.
 (a) until (b) since (c) before (d) so
31. I in the park until I found a vacant place.
 (a) waited (b) didn't wait (c) won't wait (d) never waited
32. As soon as I arrived at the cinema, the film
 (a) had started (b) has started (c) started (d) starts
33. Having our bags, we travelled to Marsa Matrouh.
 (a) preparing (b) had prepared (c) to prepare (d) prepared
34. I met my friend Tamer yesterday. I him since we were in Alexandria last summer.
 (a) hadn't met (b) haven't met (c) was meeting (d) didn't meet
35. When I returned home, I realized that I my mobile phone at school.
 (a) have forgotten (b) had forgotten (c) am forgetting (d) forgot
36. He had left when I arrived. This means:
 (a) After I had arrived, he left. (b) Before I arrived, he had left.
 (c) First, I arrived. Then, he left. (d) He didn't leave till I had arrived.

Exercises on Past Perfect & Past Perfect cont.

37. What had Fatma for many years before 2021?
 (a) been played (b) been playing (c) played (d) playing
38. We the committee's proposal for an hour before we reached the final approval.
 (a) had been discussing (b) had discussed
 (c) has discussed (d) has been discussing
39. I for an hour before my brother came back home.
 (a) have waited (b) had waited (c) had been waiting (d) has been waiting
40. Mr Ali at a shop for ten years before he got a job at the bank.
 (a) has worked (b) is working (c) will have worked (d) had been working
41. Before he was 12, my brother three languages. He spoke Arabic, Italy and French.
 (a) learnt (b) was learning (c) had learnt (d) had been learning
42. She for weeks before she played the final match.
 (a) has trained (b) been trained (c) had been trained (d) had been training
43. The fields were flooded because it for ten days without stopping.
 (a) had been raining (b) had rained (c) had been rained (d) was raining
44. I all my water before we got to the top of the mountain.
 (a) drank (b) had been drunk (c) had drunk (d) had been drinking
45. I three emails before I left the office.
 (a) have sent (b) had sent (c) had been sending (d) have been sending
46. He in Alex for two years and when his mother died, he moved to Cairo.
 (a) has lived (b) had lived (c) has been living (d) had been living
47. As soon as I saw the accident, I the ambulance.
 (a) phone (b) will phone (c) had phoned (d) phoned
48. I my own computer for 3 years before anything went wrong with it.
 (a) had had (b) had been having (c) have had (d) was having



49. We for nearly an hour before the bus finally came.
 (a) had been waiting (b) had waited (c) have been waiting (d) have waited
50. As soon as I her telephone number, I tried to call her.
 (a) had been knowing (b) was knowing (c) knew (d) have known

Exercises on Passive in Past Perfect



51. I thanked my friend after the problem
 (a) has been solved (b) had been solved (c) had solved (d) has solved
52. When I returned home that night, I discovered that all my money from the safe.
 (a) had stolen (b) has been stolen (c) were stolen (d) had been stolen
53. The police said just now that the windows before the thieves went into the building.
 (a) had been broken (b) have been broken (c) were being broken (d) had broken
54. He seemed to be exhausted because he hard all day.
 (a) has worked (b) had been working (c) has been working (d) had worked
55. of the terrible news, she fainted.
 (a) Having informed (b) Informed (c) Having been informed (d) b & c
56. Because he hadn't paid all his debts, he in prison.
 (a) was put (b) had been put (c) was putting (d) had been putting
57. Security measures before the Prime Minister visited the factory.
 (a) has been taken (b) had been taken (c) had taken (d) has taken
58. He watched TV after his homework.
 (a) doing (b) was doing (c) has done (d) had done
59. I checked what he
 (a) has been done (b) has done (c) had been done (d) had done

Exercises on Using linking words (past & present)



60. I'll go to bed after I my homework.
 (a) do (b) have done (c) had done (d) a & b
61. Once I my homework, I will go to the club with my friends.
 (a) have finished (b) finishes (c) had finished (d) a & b
62. As soon as she in London, she will call me.
 (a) arrives (b) had arrived (c) has arrived (d) a & c
63. I till my friend arrives to go to the club together.
 (a) left (b) didn't leave (c) won't leave (d) am leaving
64. Once I have reached London, I you an email.
 (a) will send (b) sent (c) have sent (d) will be sent

Exercises on This means & Structurally correct



65. I didn't go to the club until I had had lunch. This means:
 (a) First I went to the club, then I had lunch. (b) I had lunch after going to the club.
 (c) First, I had lunch, then I went to the club. (d) I had lunch while going to the club.
66. Which of the following sentences **DOESN'T** give the same meaning?
 (a) After he had studied his lessons, he slept. (b) After studying his lessons, he slept.
 (c) Before he studied his lessons, he had slept. (d) Having studied his lessons, he slept.

67. No sooner had they found her number than they called her. This means

- (a) They called her as soon as they found her number.
- (b) They found her number as soon as they called her.
- (c) They found her number sooner or later.
- (d) They called her number sooner or later.

68. Ahmed turned off the light, then he went to bed. This means

- (a) Before Ahmed went to bed, he had turned off the light.
- (b) Before Ahmed turned off the light, he had gone to bed.
- (c) After Ahmed had gone to bed, he turned off the light.
- (d) Ahmed turned off the light as soon as he had gone to bed.

69. Which of the following is structurally correct?

- (a) I won't go home until I had finished all my work.
- (b) I won't go home until I finished all my work.
- (c) I didn't go home until I have finished all my work.
- (d) I didn't go home until I had finished all my work.

70. Which of the following sentences is structurally correct?

- (a) No sooner I had typed the report than I emailed the manager.
- (b) No sooner had I typed the report than I emailed the manager.
- (c) I had no sooner typed the report when I emailed the manager.
- (d) No sooner I had typed the report when I emailed the manager.

*Don't get
confused*

Think carefully



71. arrested the thief, the police took him to prison.

- (a) On being
- (b) On
- (c) Having been
- (d) Having

72. arrested, the thief was taken to prison.

- (a) While
- (b) On
- (c) Having been
- (d) Having

73. for the guests after mother home?

- (a) Was dinner prepared / has returned
- (b) Did dinner prepare / had returned
- (c) Had dinner been prepared / returned
- (d) Was dinner prepared / had returned

74. First, my brother a visa. Then, he booked a flight to Canada.

- (a) was getting
- (b) has got
- (c) had got
- (d) got

75. for a long time before the manager ?

- (a) Have you been waiting/ arrived
- (b) Had you been waiting / arrived
- (c) Are you waiting / arrived
- (d) Had you waited/ arrives

76. When we saw the hotel, we that it was a great place for a holiday.

- (a) were knowing
- (b) had known
- (c) have known
- (d) knew

77. before home?

- (a) Had your room tidied / returning
- (b) Had your room been tidied / returning
- (c) Had your room been tidied / returned
- (d) Has your room been tidied/ you returning

78. When father returned home, my mother dinner.

- (a) was making
- (b) had made
- (c) was being made
- (d) a & b

79. I realised I my watch in the office when I home.

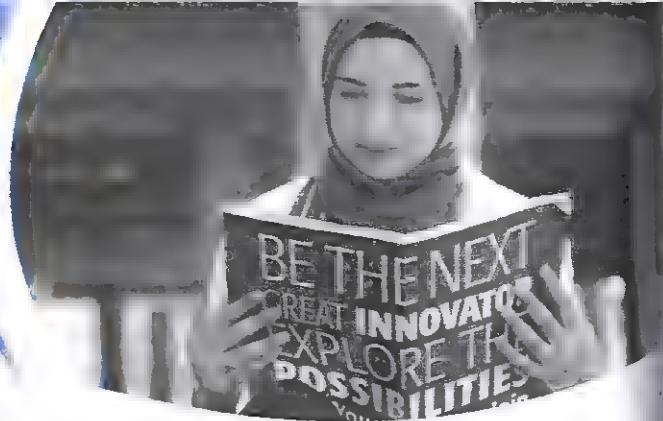
- (a) have left / returned
- (b) was leaving / returned
- (c) left / had returned
- (d) had left / returned

80. If you my advice, you would have met your deadline.

- (a) had taken
- (b) would take
- (c) take
- (d) took

Unit 2

Her story



Key Vocabulary

cross (adj/v)	غضبان / منزعج / يعبر	challenge (v/n)	يتحدى / يتحدى	percentage (n)	نسبة مئوية
naughty (adj)	مشاغب / شقي	challenging (adj)	صعب / مثير للتحدي	majority (n)	أغلبية
grumpy (adj)	متذمر / حاد الطبع	good-natured (adj)	ذو طبيعة جيدة	minority (n)	أقلية
significant (adj)	هام / ذو مغزى	cheerful (adj)	مبتهج / مرح	conclude (v)	يختتم / يستنتج
obvious (adj)	واضح	cruel (adj)	قاسي	conclusion (n)	خاتمة / استنتاج
bar graph (n)	رسم بياني	miserable (adj)	يائس	eye contact (n)	التواصل البصري

Main Vocabulary

reflect (v)	يعكس / يوضح	pattern (n)	نمط / صيغة	size (n)	حجم
figure (n)	إحصائية / صورة / رقم / تمثال	region (n)	منطقة / إقليم	result (n)	نتيجة
wise (adj)	حكيم	raise (v)	يربى / يرفع / يجمع نقود	across (prep)	عبر
generation (n)	جيل	contribution (n)	مساهمة / مشاركة	adventure (n)	مغامرة
argue (v)	يجادل	judge (n)	قاضي	noticeable (adj)	ملحوظ / واضح
fair (adj/n)	عادل / معرض / منتدي	economic (adj)	اقتصادي	trouble (n)	مشكلة / مازق
nearly (adv)	تقريباً	march (v/n)	يزحف / يتظاهر / مسيرة	note (v/n)	يلاحظ / ملحوظة
obtain (v)	يحصل على / يمتلك	seem (v)	يبدو	author (n)	مؤلف
report (nv)	تقرير / يبلغ	similar (adj)	مشابه	purify (v)	ينقي
speech (n)	خطبة / الكلام	speculate (v)	يتأمل / يتفكر	confirm (v)	يؤكد
disabled (adj)	معاق	especially (adv)	بصفة خاصة	motivate (v)	يحث
around (adv)	حوالي	explain (v)	يوضح / يشرح / يفسر	influence (v/n)	يؤثر / تأثير
patient (adj/n)	صبور / مريض	swing (v/n)	أرجوحة / يتأرجح	degree (n)	درجة علمية
impatient (adj)	غير صبور / متعجل	vision (n)	رؤية	conform to (v)	ينسجم مع
alternative (adj)	بديل	brainstorm (n)	عصف ذهني	activist (n)	ناشط

Expressions, Collocations & Prepositions

obvious pattern	نمط واضح
make the best of things	يستغل أفضل استقلال
make / have contact (with)	يجري اتصال مع
give reasons	يعطى أسباب
get into trouble	يقع في المشاكل
developed countries	دولة متقدمة
be right to	يكون محق في
feel sorry for	يشعر بالأسف نحو
argue with	يتجادل مع

suitable for	ملائم لـ
related to	متعلق بـ / مرتبط بـ
look after	يعتني بـ
hold back	يعرقل
in conclusion	في الخاتمة
carry on	يستمر
specialise in	يتخصص في
cure for	علاج لـ
focus on	يركز على

Definitions

grumpy	متذمر / حاد الطبع	▶ bad-tempered / easily annoyed
cross	غضبان / منزعج	▶ annoyed or angry
significant	هام	▶ important or noticeable
bar graph	رسم بياني بالأعمدة	▶ a diagram that uses lines or narrow rectangles to show different amounts to be compared
cheerful	مبتهج / بشوش	▶ behaving in a way that shows you are happy
conclusion	الخلاصة / الخاتمة	▶ the end of something such as a piece of writing
cruel	قاسي	▶ deliberately hurting people or animals
eye contact	التواصل البصري	▶ when you look directly at someone at the same time as they are looking at you
majority	أغلبية	▶ most of the people or things in a group
minority	أقلية	▶ a small group of people or things within a much
miserable	بائس / تعيس	▶ extremely unhappy, for example because you feel lonely, cold, or badly treated
naughty	شقي / مشاغب	▶ doing something that is not right or good, but is not very serious
patient	صبور	▶ able to wait calmly for a long time
percentage	نسبة مئوية	▶ an amount expressed as if it is part of a total which is 100
reflect	يعكس	▶ to show or be a sign of a particular situation or feeling

Synonyms & Antonyms

word	meaning	Synonym	المترادف	العكس	Antonym
grumpy	متذمر / نكد	▶ in a bad mood - irritable		▶ (good-natured) - cheerful	
cross	غضبان / منزعج	▶ annoyed - angry - upset		▶ cheerful - happy - pleasant	
cheerful	مبتهج / مرح	▶ happy - glad - pleasant		▶ depressed - upset - gloomy	
cruel	قاسي	▶ evil - inhumane - unkind		▶ kind - humane - merciful	
naughty	شقي	▶ playful - (badly-behaved) - rude		▶ (well-behaved) - obedient	
significant	هام / ذو مغزى	▶ important - notable		▶ insignificant - unimportant	

Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
suit	suitability	suitable
challenge	challenge	challenging
hope	hope	hopeful
advise	advice	advisable
reflect	reflection	reflective
grumble	grumpiness	grumpy



Language Notes



Notice the Difference

challenge	يتحدى / تحدي	⊃	challenging	صعب / مثير للتحدي
cross	غضبان / مترجع	⊃	across	عبر
tradition	عرف / تقليد	⊃	traditional	تقليدي
quiet	هادئ	⊃	quite	إلى حد ما / تماماً
available	متاح	⊃	valuable	قيم / ذو قيمة
recognise	يتعرف على (شكل...)	⊃	realise	يدرك / يفهم
mental	عقلي	⊃	physical	بدني
similar to	مشابه لـ	⊃	the same (as)	نفس الشيء / مثل
sensible	عاقل / حكيم	⊃	sensitive	حساس / سريع التأثر
figure	تمثال	⊃	figures	إحصاءات
percentage	النسبة المئوية	⊃	percent	من مائة (تستخدم عادة مع رقم معين لتمثيل جزء من المجموع)

raise - rise - arise - arouse

raise (d) + مفعول يربى حيوانات / يجمع مال / يرفع	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊃ Raise your hand if you want to answer. ⊃ He raised a lot of money for charity. ⊃ His friend raises cattle and sheep.
rise (rose - risen) يرتفع / تشرق / ينهض ليحيى شخص يستيقظ (بدون مفعول)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊃ The sun rises in the east. ⊃ I rise at 8:00 in the morning. ⊃ When the visitor entered, all students rose.
arise (arose - arisen) يزيد عن الحد / يحدث / ينشأ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊃ A lot of problems arise because of misunderstanding.
arouse(d) + مفعول يثير / يوقظ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊃ His behavior aroused the suspicion of the police.

affect	affect	يؤثر على	• Smoking affects our health badly.
	effect	أثر / تأثير	• Smoking has a bad effect on our health.
	effective	فعال / مؤثر	• Yoga is a very effective technique for combating stress.
	effectiveness	فعالية / أثر	• There are doubts about the effectiveness of the new drug.
	effectively	بشكل فعال	• She dealt with the problem effectively .

As well as ⊕

V

⊕

ing

or

اسم



بالإضافة إلى

فاعل أول

⊕

as well as

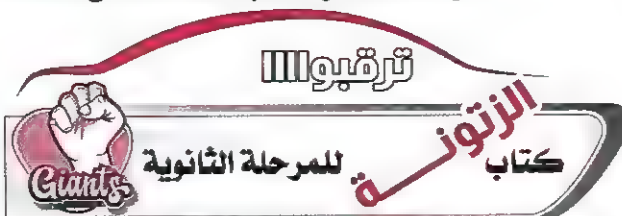
⊕

فاعل ثان



فعل يتبع الفاعل الأول

◆ Mai as well as her colleagues **was** upset yesterday.



Exercises on Key Vocabulary & Definitions



1. Tarek's little brother is often He sometimes hides his father's phone!
 (a) well behaved (b) kind (c) naughty (d) patient
2. Mona is often before lunch. Once she's eaten, she's quite cheerful again!
 (a) cruelty (b) patience (c) patient (d) grumpy
3. As she was crying, it was that she is upset.
 (a) unclear (b) unobvious (c) obvious (d) obviously
4. My best friend is always very He always gets grumpy.
 (a) pleased (b) cheerful (c) glad (d) cross
5. The majority of our people are smokers, while the don't smoke at all.
 (a) minority (b) minor (c) major (d) minaret
6. Some boys were very outside the school. They were throwing stones at a cat.
 (a) well behaved (b) cruel (c) kind (d) patient
7. The bar shows the number of drivers killed in motor vehicle accidents by age.
 (a) gap (b) grape (c) graph (d) grab
8. I have had a and rewarding career as a teacher. It is so hard.
 (a) challenging (b) challenge (c) simple (d) disabled
9. Everyone likes Ali because he's always so
 (a) cruel (b) grumpy (c) good-natured (d) naughty
10. Basically, I'm and I can't think and I can't get any work done.
 (a) miserable (b) cheerful (c) patient (d) talented
11. He is praised because he has faced many during his journey to success.
 (a) respects (b) chances (c) challenges (d) prohibitions
12. Only a tiny of the population ever actually commit a crime.
 (a) patience (b) quality (c) majority (d) minority
13. A high of our students pass their driving test for the first time.
 (a) percent (b) collocation (c) percentage (d) sum
14. Oh no! that's - don't throw food on the floor!
 (a) cheerful (b) naughty (c) kind (d) good natured
15. A number of customers complained about the service.
 (a) disabled (b) cheerful (c) patient (d) significant
16. The party atmosphere was and everyone had a good time.
 (a) cheerful (b) gloomy (c) imbalanced (d) restrictive
17. When analyzing the change in population over a period of time, a bar might not be the best representation.
 (a) line (b) graph (c) map (d) brainstorm
18. Police their investigation and a 39-year-old man was charged with the murder.
 (a) argued (b) reflected (c) concluded (d) marched
19. The is just as an important part of your essay as the introduction.
 (a) conclusion (b) explosion (c) treatment (d) exclusion
20. Despite his wealth, he led a life due to his loneliness.
 (a) prosperous (b) miserable (c) happy (d) delightful
21. His attitude makes him a popular figure in the neighborhood.
 (a) good-natured (b) ill-natured (c) grouchy (d) gloomy
22. My neighbour is easily irritated; he is
 (a) quiet (b) modest (c) tolerate (d) grumpy



23. It's no good being with small children.
 (a) patient (b) impatient (c) impatiently (d) patiently
24. If you're telling the truth, why are you avoiding eye with me?
 (a) communicate (b) connect (c) contract (d) contact
25. Egypt has begun to introduce facilities to the in all fields.
 (a) bored (b) devised (c) disabled (d) revised
26. According to published recently, more people are in serious debts.
 (a) figures (b) authors (c) fingers (d) planes
27. Does a good salary how important you are to your employer?
 (a) reflate (b) speculate (c) inflate (d) reflect
28. It was to everyone that the child had been badly treated.
 (a) hopeful (b) obvious (c) medical (d) private
29. Her ambition was to become an established
 (a) confidence (b) layer (c) author (d) lecture
30. Lots of Egyptian scientists have made to new innovations.
 (a) contaminations (b) contributions (c) contradictions (d) distributions
31. Today, information is easily from the internet.
 (a) come out (b) robbed (c) uploaded (d) obtained
32. There are different of marriage in different societies.
 (a) patterns (b) parents (c) partners (d) pattern
33. The soldiers were tired after their long
 (a) confidence (b) march (c) percentage (d) reflect
34. He writes exciting stories for children.
 (a) advert (b) adventurer (c) advantage (d) adventure
35. One of the functions of the kidneys is to the blood.
 (a) reflect (b) purify (c) pollute (d) damage
36. The plan is designed to employees to work more efficiently.
 (a) motivate (b) discourage (c) prevent (d) hinder
37. Why should I have to do all the cleaning? It's not!
 (a) lair (b) fire (c) fear (d) fair
38. The company implemented new strategies to higher customer satisfaction ratings.
 (a) decline (b) obtain (c) discourage (d) decrease
39. You should older people with respect.
 (a) treat (b) treatment (c) cure (d) heal
40. No effective exists for this highly infectious disease.
 (a) treat (b) treatment (c) heal (d) care
41. After careful analysis, he came to a about the project's feasibility.
 (a) conclusion (b) initiation (c) investigation (d) interruption
42. The test should be an opportunity for students to their knowledge.
 (a) seem (b) demonstrate (c) treat (d) disappear
43. The marketing department held a session to come up with innovative strategies for the new product launch.
 (a) brainstorm (b) delegation (c) isolation (d) omission

Exercises on Synonyms & Antonyms



44. If you are a grumpy person, then you are
 (a) good-tempered (b) bad-tempered (c) patient (d) well-behaved
45. The majority of people voted in favor of the new law. The antonym of "majority" is
 (a) plurality (b) most (c) bulk (d) minority
46. I hadn't had enough sleep and was feeling a bit grumpy. Grumpy is a synonym for
 (a) in a bad mood (b) in a good mood (c) glad (d) pleasant
47. It might be obvious to you, but it isn't to me. The antonym of "obvious" is
 (a) clear (b) unclear (c) clean (d) simple
48. "My Dad gets cross with me if I leave the kitchen in a mess." The adjective 'cross' in this sentence is antonymous with.....
 (a) grumpy (b) very angry (c) annoyed (d) cheerful
49. "Now that's naughty - you mustn't throw food on the floor!" The word 'naughty' here can be replaced by
 (a) playful (b) well-natured (c) badly-behaved (d) a & c
50. He was cross because his team had lost the match "cross" can be replaced by
 (a) calm (b) grumpy (c) inspired (d) ease

Exercises on Expressions & Prepositions



51. This phone is suitable people with hearing difficulties.
 (a) on (b) for (c) to (d) off
52. You can well if you take some professional advice on this matter.
 (a) get (b) give (c) do (d) make
53. As an archeologist, my grandpa made many great contributions.....ancient discoveries.
 (a) of (b) for (c) in (d) to
54. At work time, you must on your responsibilities to finish your tasks on time.
 (a) focus (b) look (c) rely (d) agree
55. The president a speech expressing his determination to rebuild the economy.
 (a) took (b) gave (c) made (d) b & c
56. Hard work is not always related high income.
 (a) on (b) for (c) to (d) off
57. I'd like everyone to a contribution in the discussion.
 (a) go (b) do (c) take (d) make
58. All my teachers encourage me to something of myself
 (a) get (b) take (c) make (d) do

Exercises on Derivatives & Language notes



59. Your opinion will not my decision.
 (a) effective (b) influence (c) affect (d) b & c
60. There is no for cancer, but symptoms can be managed. (2022)
 (a) cure (b) treat (c) heal (d) a & b
61. The project has had a direct on the lives of one million people.
 (a) effect (b) influence (c) affect (d) a & b
62. I don't agree with that.
 (a) quit (b) quite (c) quiet (d) quick

(Al Azahr2022)



63. You needn't your voice. I can hear you very well. (Al Azahr2022)
 (a) rise (b) arise (c) arouse (d) raise
64. This ingredient also has the of making your skin look younger.
 (a) affect (b) effect (c) effective (d) effectively
65. It was our policy to deal with problems as they
 (a) arise (b) arouse (c) rise (d) raise
66. Her strange behaviour our suspicions.
 (a) risen (b) arisen (c) raise (d) aroused
67. To get more light, this plant must be to a higher position.
 (a) rose (b) raised (c) rise (d) aroused
68. The company decided to the salaries of its employees by 10%.
 (a) raise (b) rise (c) arise (d) arouse
69. She graduated from Cairo university with a in history.
 (a) temperature (b) licence (c) grade (d) degree
70. My car is similar yours.
 (a) to (b) as (c) for (d) in
71. As well as novels, she writes poems.
 (a) to writing (b) to write (c) write (d) writing
72. Nada as well as her sisters upset yesterday.
 (a) was (b) were (c) is (d) are
73. Sarah's positive helped her overcome challenges and achieve her goals.
 (a) review (b) altitude (c) attitude (d) depression
74. Throughout her career she remained very to criticism.
 (a) sensitive (b) sensibly (c) sense (d) sensibility
75. My bag is the same yours.
 (a) to (b) as (c) for (d) in
76. There's no doubt that Jana is for the job. She is very efficient.
 (a) suitable (b) suit (c) suitability (d) suiting
77. The food in the canteen is usually good.
 (a) quietly (b) quit (c) quite (d) quiet
78. My uncle is multilingual, so he his children to learn different languages.
 (a) rises (b) raises (c) prevents (d) discourages

**Don't get
confused**



Think carefully



79. He has just joined Alex University staff. He will
 (a) a lecturer (b) be a lecturer (c) be lecturer (d) give lecture
80. It took to answer the questions.
 (a) a quiet long time (b) quiet a long time (c) a quite long time (d) quite a long time
81. I suggest that Ali much exercise to keep fit.
 (a) did (b) do (c) make (d) makes
82. I was the first person the ship.
 (a) who left (b) whom left (c) to leave (d) a & c
83. cars are cheaper than new ones. (2022)
 (a) Using (b) Used (c) Usage (d) Use
84. Achieving objectives needs a lot of patience and
 (a) procrastination (b) distraction (c) preservation (d) determination



Adjectives



الصفات

* الصفة هي كلمة تصف الاسم والضمير وتأتي الصفة قبل الاسم الموصوف.

◆ He bought a new flat.

◆ It was a hard test.

* تأتي الصفة بعد الأفعال التالية:

V. to be - look - seem - sound - appear - go - get - come - become
- stay - feel - taste - smell - touch - fall - grow - turn - how

◆ She was a clever student.

◆ He looks lazy.

* تأتي الصفة بعد الضمائر الغير محددة (لا يمكن أن تأتي قبلها):

someone - anyone - everyone - no one - some body - something ...

◆ Let's do something special.

* تنقسم الصفة إلى صفة قصيرة تتكون من مقطع واحد عند النطق وصفة طويلة تتكون من أكثر من مقطع.

Positive degree

الصفة العادية

* تستخدم الدرجة البسيطة لكي تعبر عن المساواة وعن عدم المساواة في الصفة.

as

+

صفة

+

as

not as / so

+

صفة

+

as

◆ Toka is as clever as Jana.

◆ Ali is not as clever as Mai.

◆ Ahmed is as strong as a horse.

◆ Ali is not as (so) rich as Mai.

* لاحظ أنه يوجد طرق أخرى للتعبير عن المساواة وعدم المساواة:

المساواة

as

+

صفة

+

as

be

+

the same

+

اسم

+

as

فاعل

+

فاعل

+

فعل

+

the same

+

اسم

... be similar to ...

◆ Toka is as old as Jana.

= Toka is the same age as Jana.

Comparative degree

الصفة المقارنة

* تستخدم المقارنة بين اثنين عندما نريد إظهار تفوق شخص أو شيء على شخص أو شيء وتكون كالاتي:

صفة قصيرة

+

er

+

than

more

+

الصفة

+

than

أكثر من

less

+

الصفة

+

than

أقل من

◆ Ali is taller than Ahmed.

◆ Mona is more beautiful than Nada.

◆ Ahmed is shorter than Ali.

◆ Nada is less beautiful than Mona.

* يمكننا المقارنة دون استخدام than إذا كان الطرف الثاني معروف من سياق الجملة.

◆ Aya is fat but Mai is fatter.

(fatter than Aya)

* يمكن استخدام less قبل الصفة القصيرة:

◆ Ali is less fat than Adel.

Superlative degree

صفة
التفضيل

* نستخدم عندما نريد إظهار تفوق شخص أو شيء على مجموعة من الأشخاص أو الأشياء وتكون كالاتي:

the (+) صفة قصيرة (+) est

- Ali is **the tallest** student.
- She is **the shortest** one.

the most

صفة

الأكثر

the least

طويلة

الأقل

- Mona is **the most beautiful** girl.

* لاحظ استخدام (most) بدون (the) وهنا تكون بمعنى (very):

- I love all my family, but my mum **most** of all.
- * لاحظ استخدام صيغة التفضيل (most - least - worst - best) بدون the بعد صفات الملكية أو 's.
- His **most** popular book is "Giants".
- Her **best** novel is "Oliver".
- * لاحظ استخدام صيغة التفضيل (most - least - worst - best) بدون the مع الأعداد الترتيبية.
- Ali is the second **most** intelligent student in the class.

بعض الصفات الشاذة

Positive degree

good (right)

bad (wrong)

many

much

little

far

Comparative

better

worse

more

less

farther أبعد

further أكثر / إضافي

than

the

Superlative

best

الأحسن

worst

الأسوأ

most

الأكثر

least

الأقل

farthest

الأبعد

furthest

- Ali is **better than** Ahmed.

- Ahmed is **worse than** Ali.

Important Notes

1 يمكن أن نحدد مقدار صفة المقارنة بأن يسبقها كلمات مثل:

much - a lot - far - even

إذا كان الفرق كبير

a bit - a little - slightly

إذا كان الفرق قليل

- Toka is **much** more intelligent than Jana.
- Ali is **slightly** taller than Ahmed.

كلما كلما

the (+)

صفة مقارنة
من الدرجة الثانية

(+) فاعل

(+) فعل

the (+)

صفة مقارنة
من الدرجة الثانية

(+) فاعل

(+) فعل

- The more** I study, **the higher** marks I get.
- The harder** you study, **the better** marks you get.

2 استعمال الصفات مع ever :

(+) اسم / ضمير

is the (+)

صفة حالة ثالثة

(+)

اسم

I have ever (+)

p.p.

- Toka is **the cleverest** girl I have **ever** seen.

٤ لاحظ هذا التركيب:

the + الصفة + er + of the two + اسم

◆ Toka is the taller of the two girls.

٥ نستخدم (farther) عند مقارنة المسافات ولكن نستخدم (further) بمعنى أكثر من ذلك / إضافي:

◆ Aswan is farther than Beni Suef.

◆ Have you anything further to add?

٦ لاحظ استخدام الصفة بعد how واسم بعد what:

How + صفة How old How much How heavy How high How tall

= What + اسم What age What price What weight What height

٧ لاحظ الفرق بين الصفة والاسم:

expensive - cheap

far - near

big - small

young - old

الصفة

price

distance

size

age

الاسم

٨ الصفات القوية يكون معناها أقوى بكثير من الصفات العادية:

Ordinary (عادية)

(عادية)

Strong (قوية)

(قوية)

Ordinary (عادية)

(عادية)

Strong (قوية)

(قوية)

clever

ماهر

brilliant

رائع

old

قديم

ancient

عتيق

angry

غاضب

furious

غضبان جداً

frightening

مخيف

terrifying

مرعب

big

كبير

enormous

ضخم

tired

متعب

exhausted

مرهق

٩ لاحظ استخدام الظروف التالية قبل الصفات العادية:

very - rather - fairly - quite - extremely - little

◆ I'm very (extremely) tired.

◆ Mr Ahmed is a very good teacher.

١٠ لاحظ أن quite / fairly تعطي معنى ايجابى بينما rather تعطي معنى سلبى:

◆ It is quite cold. (I can bear it.)

◆ It is rather cold. (I can't bear it.)

١١ لاحظ استخدام الظروف التالية قبل الصفات القوية:

absolutely - completely - entirely - totally

◆ The man was completely exhausted.

◆ She is an absolutely amazing teacher.

١٢ لاحظ أن الصفات المطلقة مثل (main - dead - final....) لا تأتي في المقارنة أو التفضيل ولا يسبقها حال:

◆ My father is dead. (very dead x) (deader than x)

١٣ يمكننا عطف صفة المقارنة للتأكيد مع (and - or) ما بعدهم يشبه ما قبلهم:

◆ Toka, you are getting more and more beautiful every day.



Level 1

Exercises on Adjectives



1. The Nile is river in Africa.
a longer than **b** the longest **c** longer one **d** longest than
(Al Azhar 2022)
2. This is film I have ever seen.
a the funniest **b** funny **c** funnier than **d** as funny as
3. I don't think this winter is last winter.
a as cold as **b** as cold **c** so cold **d** colder
4. This man isn't Mr Ali, perhaps shorter.
a tall as **b** so tall so **c** as tall so **d** so tall as
5. Nobody here is Ahmed.
a efficient **b** as efficient as **c** most efficient than **d** as efficient
6. The idea sounds
a interests **b** interest **c** interested **d** interesting
7. She looked and ran away from the dog.
a fright **b** frightened **c** frightening **d** frighten
8. You were to escape unharmed.
a unfortunately **b** fortunately **c** fortunate **d** unfortunate
9. Do you want house?
a big **b** a big **c** a biggest **d** biggest
10. I think little Jana today. She can go to school.
a seem better **b** looks better **c** seems best **d** looks best
11. Which of these is an adjective?
a hard **b** hardly **c** harden **d** hardship
12. Is the Great Wall of China still man-made structure in the world?
a the longer **b** longest **c** the longest **d** much longer
13. In my opinion, it was the meal I've ever eaten!
a best **b** good **c** better **d** worse
14. Meals with meat are usually meals in restaurants.
a more expensive than **b** expensive than
c expensive **d** the most expensive
15. Their house is from the main road.
a the farther **b** farther than **c** the farthest **d** farthest
16. Raise your voice, please. I can hear you.
a hardly **b** hard **c** harden **d** hardness
17. Toka is interested in cartoons.
a few **b** many **c** the most **d** most
18. The shirt wasn't the price as I had thought at first.
a as **b** same **c** most **d** more
19. There was a big crowd. It was than ever.
a crowdest **b** more crowded **c** most crowded **d** crowder
20. Our football team is yours.
a better than **b** the better **c** best than **d** the best
21. The Egyptian museum is one of the places to visit in Cairo. Thousands of tourists like to visit it.
a more popular **b** less popular **c** least popular **d** most popular



22. The journey took I expected, so I got very tired. (2023)
 (a) longer than (b) as long (c) so longer (d) long as
23. Your homework is than last week; you seem lazy!
 (a) better (b) worse (c) good (d) bad
24. Please, tell me something than this old joke.
 (a) interesting (b) less interesting
 (c) more interesting (d) the most interesting
25. I have time than he does.
 (a) bigger (b) least (c) most (d) less
26. Your problem is not difficult. It's than ours.
 (a) easier (b) more easy (c) easiest (d) most easy
27. He speaks English as as he speaks Arabic.
 (a) best (b) bad (c) good (d) well
28. What a pity! She lives so far. I wish she lived
 (a) nearest (b) nearer (c) more near (d) most near
29. This car is very good, but ours is
 (a) much better (b) more better (c) much best (d) less best
30. This is month.
 (a) hot (b) hottest (c) the hotter (d) the hottest
31. What was the event in your life?
 (a) happiest (b) happier (c) more happy (d) most happy
32. Of all the problems she has faced, this one is far
 (a) too badly (b) the worst (c) worse (d) badly
33. I've never seen such a film.
 (a) funniest (b) funnier (c) funny (d) fun
34. My father treats us in way.
 (a) friend (b) a friendly (c) friendly (d) a friend
35. Kareem's exercises are of all, in my opinion.
 (a) better than (b) the better (c) the best (d) best
36. He to find a job, but he had no luck.
 (a) tried hard (b) tried hardly (c) hardly tried (d) hard tried
37. This book was than the last one she wrote. I didn't like it.
 (a) bad (b) best (c) worst (d) worse
38. Which is the animal, the lion or the elephant?
 (a) higher (b) taller (c) tallest (d) highest

**Don't get
confused**

Important Notes



39. The students all feel now that the exams have finished.
 (a) happily (b) happier (c) more happy (d) happiest
40. Which is in summer: Cairo or Alexandria?
 (a) hotter than (b) as hot (c) hottest (d) hotter
41. It was music I have ever heard.
 (a) more beautiful (b) less beautiful (c) the most beautiful (d) most beautiful
42. That's the biggest building I've
 (a) never seen (b) ever saw (c) ever seen (d) never saw



43. Planes are faster than trains.
a as **b** much **c** more **d** a lot of
44. The fat you eat, the healthier you become.
a less **b** least **c** most **d** much
45. Ali is of two brothers.
a tall **b** the taller **c** the tallest **d** taller
46. I think Ahmed is your friend.
a the best **b** the better **c** better **d** best
47. The writer's new book is his book.
a popular **b** most popular **c** the most popular **d** more popular
48. Going by plane is more expensive than going by bus.
a a lot **b** a lot of **c** lots of **d** many
49. Ali is a fast runner. I can't run as fast as
a he **b** him **c** he is **d** her
50. My wife is younger than me.
a a little **b** less **c** more **d** few
51. You need to be tall to be a good basketball player.
a absolutely **b** extremely **c** completely **d** entirely
52. Which is one of traditional dishes in the UK?
a less **b** more **c** the most **d** most
53. The you study, the higher marks you get.
a more **b** least **c** most **d** much
54. I love all my family, but I love my father of all.
a more **b** much **c** the most **d** most
55. Today is hotter than yesterday.
a a little **b** little **c** less **d** the least
56. The sooner he moves out, it will be for all of us.
a the best **b** good **c** the better **d** best
57. Aya is the same as Diana.
a age **b** young **c** old **d** older
58. Of all my roommates I like Nada
a good **b** the best **c** best **d** better
59. Yesterday was hot and today is
a hottest **b** hotter than **c** a hotter **d** hotter



60. This exam seems than the previous one; you don't have to worry.
a more difficult **b** the easiest **c** easier **d** much difficult
61. Adel isn't as old as Hatim. Adel is really
a younger **b** older **c** youngest **d** oldest
62. Mai is smarter than
a me **b** I am **c** mine **d** a & b
63. She read as as she could.
a much **b** many **c** more **d** less
64. His flat is as expensive as
a me **b** I am **c** mine **d** a & b
65. Ali ran than Ahmed.
a less quick **b** as quickly **c** quicker **d** more quickly



Writing Vocabulary

* تعبيرات تستخدم في كتابة التقرير:

over three-quarters	أكثر من ثلث أرباع	the majority of	الأغلبية
third	ثلث	with the highest number	بأعلى عدد
low number of	عدد قليل من	In conclusion	ختاماً
around half	حوالي النصف	fewer than	أقل من
similar numbers of	أعداد مماثلة من	little by little	شيئاً فشيئاً
half the number of	نصف عدد	in other words	بطريقة أخرى
less than a third	أقل من الثلث	rather than	بدلاً من
It can be seen that there is a significant difference			
The most surprising thing about the figures is			
That may reflect the fact that			
It is especially interesting to note that			

يمكن ملاحظة أن هناك فرقاً كبيراً
الشيء الأكثر إثارة للدهشة في الأرقام هو
قد يعكس ذلك حقيقة أن
من المثير للاهتمام بشكل خاص ملاحظة أن

Vocabulary for Translation

reform	إصلاح	seek to	يسعى إلى	standard of living	مستوى المعيشة
pollution	التلوث	vital role	دور حيوي	social issues	قضايا اجتماعية
odds - hardships	الصعاب	awareness	الوعي	national economy	الاقتصاد القومي
unemployment	البطالة	protect from	يحمي من	contribute	تساهم
economy	الاقتصاد	reject	ينبذ / يرفض	traffic jam	ازدحام المرور
tourism	السياحة	rationalize	يرشد / يقتصد	press	صحافة
progress	التقدم	a source of	مصدر	income	دخل
invest	يستثمر	stimulate	ينشط / يحفز	concerning	فيما يتعلق
investor	مستثمر	birth control	تنظيم النسل	production	الإنتاج
investment	الاستثمار	over population	الزيادة السكانية	achievements	الإنجازات
violence	العنف	contribute to	يساهم في	conference	مؤتمر
knowledge	معرفة	civilized	مدني	discussion	مناقشة
efforts	مجهودات	gap	فجوة	rationalization	ترشيد
hinder	يعوق	creation	إبداع	official	رسمي / موظف

Group 2

Enrich your Language
Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الصعبة التي مرت على الطالب في أسئلة الوحدة

Part 3

handicapped	معاق / عاجز	consequences	العواقب	pessimistic	متشائم
excellence	التفوق	hard currency	العملات الصعبة	supplies	إمدادات
incident	حادثة / واقعة	punishment	العقاب	methods	طرق
prescription	وصفة طبية	in charge of	مستول عن	cultivation	زراعة
accomplish	ينجز	hinder	يعرقل	ingredients	مكونات
ignorance	جهل	cornerstone	حجر الزاوية	exploit	استغلال / يستغل
innocent	بريء	be armed with	مسلح بـ	complaint	شكوى
insult	إهانة / أهانة	expansion	توسع	attempt	محاولة
precious	ثمين / قيم	essential	أساسي	disappointed	محبط

Speech



الخطبة (الخطاب)

- ◆ A speech is an official verbal presentation which aims to achieve a specific goal.
* الخطاب هو عرض رسمي شفوي يهدف إلى تحقيق هدف معين.
- ◆ Any speech aims to persuade your listeners to focus on the subject of discussion.
* يهدف أي خطاب إلى إقناع المستمعين للتركيز على موضوع المناقشة
- ◆ Any speech consists of three parts:

1
Introduction المقدمة

2
Body الموضوع

3
Conclusion الخاتمة

1) The introduction
المقدمة

- ▶ tell your audience **who you are**.
أخبر جمهورك من أنت
- ▶ tell your audience **what you are talking about**.
أخبر جمهورك عن ماذا سوف تتحدث
- ▶ **use a hook** to attract your audience clearly.
استخدم جملة جاذبة لجذب انتباه جمهورك
- ▶ The hook may be a rhetorical question, a surprising sentence or a quote
قد تكون الجملة الجاذبة سؤال بلاغي أو جملة مفاجئة أو اقتباس

2) The body
الموضوع

- ▶ It includes your topic.
يحتوي على موضوعك
- ▶ Divide your body into parts. Every part **supports** one of your main ideas.
قسم موضوعك إلى أجزاء بحيث يدعم كل جزء أحد أفكارك الرئيسية

3) The conclusion
الخاتمة

- ▶ It summarises your topic.
تلخص موضوعك
- ▶ It **restates** and **sums up** what you said in the speech.
تلخص وتعيد صياغة ما قلته في الخطاب
- ▶ It expresses your opinion and **suggests** a solution or action.
تعبّر عن رأيك وتقتراح حلاً

Tips for successful public speaking

نصائح للخطاب العام الناجح

- ◆ Use clear language.
استخدم لغة واضحة
- ◆ Use short statements.
استخدم جمل قصيرة
- ◆ Pause after key statements.
توقف بعد الجمل الرئيسية
- ◆ Make eye contact.
كون تواصل بالعين
- ◆ Organise your speech well.
نظم خطابك بشكل جيد



يتوفر
الآن

كتاب

بنك الأسئلة

للمرحلة الثانوية

Exercises on Writing



1. You summarise the content of your speech in the
 (a) introductory (b) body (c) conclusion (d) introduction
2. To attract your audience in the speech, you should use a in the introduction.
 (a) complex language (b) contrast (c) hook (d) summary
3. To introduce a good speech, you should use
 (a) complex statements (b) complicated statements
 (c) large statements (d) short statements
4. You can tell your audience who you are in the in your speech.
 (a) closing (b) body (c) conclusion (d) introduction
5. A is an official verbal presentation which aims to achieve a specific goal.
 (a) review (b) invitation (c) article (d) speech
6. We use "However" in a paragraph or an essay to express
 (a) summary (b) contrast (c) addition (d) introduction
7. When writing an essay or a paragraph, you start with a/an sentence.
 (a) ending (b) closing (c) introductory (d) conclusion
8. You can explain the ideas of your speech in the
 (a) introductory (b) body (c) conclusion (d) introduction
9. When you conclude your speech, you should
 (a) tell your audience what you are talking about
 (b) divide your body into parts. every part supports one of your main ideas
 (c) restate and sum up what you said in the speech
 (d) tell your audience who you are
10. When you start your speech, you should
 (a) summarise your topic
 (b) divide your body into parts. Every part supports one of your main ideas
 (c) restate and sum up what you said in the speech
 (d) tell your audience who you are
11. In your speech body, you should
 (a) summarise your topic
 (b) divide your body into parts. Every part supports one of your main ideas
 (c) restate and sum up what you said in the speech
 (d) tell your audience who you are
12. Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
 (a) Wael did you understand why I had travelled to Luxor alone?
 (b) Wael, did you understand why I had travelled to Luxor alone
 (c) Wael, did you understand why I had travelled to Luxor alone?
 (d) Wael, did you understand Why I had travelled to Luxor alone?
13. Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
 (a) Yes I'm going to return from Hurghada with my friends Rami Tamer and Adel on Friday.
 (b) Yes, I'm going to return from Hurghada with my friends Rami, Tamer and Adel on Friday.
 (c) Yes, I m going to return from hurgada with my friends Rami, Tamer and Adel on Friday.
 (d) Yes, i'm going to return from Hurghada with my friends Rami, Tamer and Adel on Friday.
14. When concluding an essay about cleanliness, we can use one of the following
 (a) Firstly, we should know what causes diseases
 (b) Moreover, cleanliness is a key to avoid diseases
 (c) To sum up, we should follow the rules of hygiene and sanitation
 (d) Nevertheless, we need to spread national awareness



15. When you start writing an essay about the newly located Cairo Museum, you can use.....
- (a) Moreover, the newly located Cairo Museum shows the greatness of the Ancient Egyptian.
 - (b) To sum up, the newly located Cairo Museum is a splendid place to visit
 - (c) However, the newly located Cairo Museum was moved from its original location.
 - (d) Without a doubt, the newly located Cairo Museum is a splendid place to visit.
16. One of the following sentences CAN'T be used when you CONCLUDE writing an essay on the merits of the internet:
- (a) To sum up, the internet is one of the most useful inventions
 - (b) In my opinion, the internet has a lot of disadvantages in case we use it badly
 - (c) In my view, the internet is very useful to all of us
 - (d) In conclusion, the internet has made the world a small village

Exercises on Translation



1. Education aims at creating an Egyptian citizen who is able to face the challenges of modern life.

- (أ) يهدف التعليم إلى تكوين مواطن مصري غير قادر على مواجهة تحديات الحياة العصرية.
- (ب) يهدف التعليم إلى تكوين مواطن مصري قادر على مواجهة تحديات الحياة المصرية.
- (ج) يهدف التعليم إلى تكوين مواطن مصري قادر على وجه تحديات الحياة العصرية.
- (د) يهدف التعليم إلى تكوين مواطن مصري قادر على مواجهة تحديات الحياة العصرية.

2. The state strives to improve life conditions for its citizens in various fields.

- (أ) تعمل الدولة على تحسين الظروف المعيشية لمواطنيها في مختلف المجالات.
- (ب) عملت الدولة على تحسين الظروف المعيشية لمواطنيها في مختلف المجالات.
- (ج) عملت الدولة على تدمير الظروف المعيشية لمواطنيها في مختلف المجالات.
- (د) عملت الدولة على تحسين الظروف المعيشية لمواطنيها في مختلف المجالات.

٣. تفتذ الحكومة الكثير من المشروعات القومية العملاقة كمحطات توليد الطاقة الشمسية واستصلاح الأراضي في صعيد مصر.

- (a) The government is implementing many mega national projects such as solar energetic stations and land reclamation in Upper Egypt.
- (b) The government is implementing many mega national projects such as solar power stations and land reclamation in Upper Egypt.
- (c) The government is implementing many mega international projects such as solar power stations and land reclamation in Upper Egypt.
- (d) The government is implementing much mega national projects such as solar power stations and ground reclamation in Upper Egypt.

٤. لا يمكن لأحد أن يهزمك أو يعرقل نجاحك طالما تتسلح بالعلم والأمل.

- (a) No one can't defeat you or hinder your success as long as you are armed with knowledge and hope.
- (b) No one can defeat you or hinder your successful as long as you are armed with knowledge and hope.
- (c) No one can defeat you or hinder your success as long as you are armed with knowledge and hope.
- (d) No one can defeat you or hinder your success as long as you are armed to knowledge and hope.



اقرأ هذا المقال وحاول ترتيب الفقرات بشكل صحيح

"Women's role"

In conclusion, women's role in society is critical for achieving sustainable development and building a more inclusive and prosperous world. Empowering women and promoting gender equality is not only a matter of justice and human rights, but also essential for economic growth and development. By addressing the barriers and discrimination that women face, we can create a more equitable and just society that benefits everyone.

Women's participation in the workforce has been shown to have positive effects on economic growth and development. When women are able to work and earn a fair wage, they contribute to the overall economic prosperity of their families and communities. Additionally, having more women in leadership positions has been linked to better decision-making and more inclusive policies that benefit everyone.

To address these challenges, it is important to promote policies and practices that support gender equality and women's empowerment. This includes initiatives to close the gender pay gap, increase access to education and training, and promote women's leadership and participation in decision-making. It also involves challenging gender stereotypes and biases, both in the workplace and in society.

However, women continue to face discrimination and barriers in the workplace. They earn less than their male counterparts and are underrepresented in many fields, including science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). This is due in part to gender stereotypes and biases that limit women's opportunities and potential.

Over the past few decades, women's role in society has undergone significant changes, as more and more women have entered the workforce and taken on leadership positions. Despite this progress, women continue to face barriers and discrimination in many areas, including pay, representation, and access to resources. Empowering women and promoting gender equality is not only a matter of justice and human rights, but also essential for achieving sustainable development and building a more inclusive and prosperous world.



يتوفر
الآن
كتاب
بنك الأسئلة
للمرحلة الثانوية



Exercise 2

Enrich your Language
on additional grammar



Openbook

Part 3

Do you
remember?



a - an - the - no article

1. I always have breakfast with family at home.
☐ a no article ☐ b the ☐ c an ☐ d a
2. I read useful book yesterday.
☐ a no article ☐ b the ☐ c an ☐ d a
3. Ali is 15-year-old boy and other teenagers are bullying him.
☐ a the ☐ b a ☐ c an ☐ d no article
4. Al Daifi, man you met yesterday, is honest man.
☐ a a / a ☐ b the / a ☐ c the / an ☐ d a / an

Do you
remember?



(If) conditional

5. If I had more Eid cookies, I them with my next-door neighbours.
☐ a should have shared ☐ b will share ☐ c must share ☐ d would share
6. He would have visited a lot of historic places if the holiday longer.
☐ a has had ☐ b had had ☐ c had been ☐ d had
7. My mother always has a bad reaction if she honey.
☐ a has ☐ b will have ☐ c had had ☐ d had
8. he a proper plan, he wouldn't waste his time.
☐ a Had ☐ b Were ☐ c If ☐ d Unless

Do you
remember?



Pronouns & Question tag

9. They'd better leave early, ?
☐ a hadn't they ☐ b wouldn't they ☐ c had they ☐ d would they
10. We taught to fight.
☐ a ours ☐ b ourselves ☐ c our ☐ d we
11. I am tired, ?
☐ a am I ☐ b isn't I ☐ c are I ☐ d aren't I

Do you
remember?



so - such - too - enough

12. The mountain climber climbed that we couldn't see him.
☐ a such a high ☐ b so high ☐ c such highly ☐ d so highly
13. It was useful information that we can use in our project.
☐ a such ☐ b such a ☐ c so ☐ d too
14. There are times when you can't work to live comfortably.
☐ a enough hard ☐ b hard enough ☐ c hardly enough ☐ d too hard

Do you
remember?



Linking words

15. I stayed in my room I was tired of working all the time.
☐ a so ☐ b because ☐ c but ☐ d due to
16. studying hard, we got low marks.
☐ a In spite of ☐ b However ☐ c Although ☐ d Whatever
17. his old age, my uncle is very energetic.
☐ a Although ☐ b Despite ☐ c Because of ☐ d In spite



1. I can't pay the new dress because it's too expensive.
a for **b** with **c** to **d** about
2. If I'm not mistaken, you can't me change my mind.
a force **b** allow **c** make **d** get
3. In your opinion, how can a country benefit ecotourism?
a from **b** of **c** out **d** by
4. What is the benefit reading books online?
a by **b** off **c** of **d** out
5. I'm going to the shopping. Would you like to come with me?
a do **b** go **c** make **d** think
6. My brother likes to school activities.
a take place **b** take part in **c** take off **d** take in
7. The manager is always busy; it isn't easy to him now.
a contact **b** connect **c** communicate **d** correct
8. The police have evidence that the doorman has the old man's money.
a disappeared **b** stolen **c** looked **d** robbed
9. Greedy merchants always try to more money illegally.
a defeat **b** do **c** beat **d** earn
10. Finally, the young writer's first novel It became ready for sale.
a came out **b** published **c** written **d** found out
11. My grandfather is wise. He has different in life.
a exercise **b** experiments **c** experiences **d** experience
12. What time do you usually your office?
a get **b** reach **c** stay **d** arrive
13. A good teacher should always students to think independently.
a make **b** discourage **c** encourage **d** prevent
14. My father is very sick; he is going to an operation today.
a do **b** make **c** have **d** perform
15. I usually solve my problems alone. This means I solve my problems my own.
a of **b** from **c** by **d** on
16. You can quizzes about new words to help you remember them.
a think **b** do **c** fail **d** carry
17. Most employers prefer to hire people that can various tasks efficiently.
a carry **b** do **c** perform **d** b & c
18. After that heart attack, he that health is much better than wealth!
a recognised **b** persuaded **c** realised **d** b & c
19. Smoking our health badly.
a increases **b** influences **c** affects **d** b & c
20. The club members usually get when they have serious issues to discuss.
a up **b** over **c** together **d** on
21. The young man is very kind and he is good his parents.
a by **b** from **c** to **d** at
22. Which mobile phone have you decided, Sir?
a at **b** up **c** to **d** on
23. I'm enthusiastic the new post I occupy.
a for **b** about **c** in **d** with
24. Please, sure you turn off the gas before you leave the house.
a do **b** be **c** make **d** b & c



A

Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The Egyptian tennis player got into the final of the tournament.
a court **b** around **c** round **d** team
2. Educationists always try to students' productivity levels.
a rise **b** raise **c** move **d** decline
3. I anyone not to cry at the end of the film.
a defy **b** give **c** reflect **d** obtain
4. Sports stars are for thousands of youngsters.
a bias **b** stereotype **c** role models **d** colossal
5. There was a lot of towards women in the past, and they weren't treated as favourably as males.
a equality **b** justice **c** prejudice **d** freedom
6. The oral exam constitutes 10 percent of the final
a signal **b** greed **c** degree **d** grade
7. I felt very proud my son when he got his master's degree.
a on **b** off **c** of **d** at
8. I didn't meet my friend today he had left early.
a before **b** until **c** as **d** by the time
9. After I for 20 minutes, my friend arrived and apologised to me.
a have been waiting **b** had been waiting **c** has been waiting **d** was waiting
10. I didn't go to school until I breakfast.
a have **b** had **c** have had **d** had had
11. We won't be able to live on Mars until we enough water there.
a will find **b** have found **c** will be finding **d** found
12. The problem is difficult to solve. This means
a It is difficult problem to solve. **b** It is a problem difficult solve.
c It is difficult to solve the problem. **d** It is difficult solve the problem.
13. Who is , Ahmed or Ali?
a old **b** oldest **c** older **d** as old as
14. What are the two paragraphs where you should put your thesis?
a you only need to state it once **b** body Paragraph
c introduction and conclusion **d** introduction and body Paragraph

B

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

What sort of food are we likely to be eating in the year 2030? Most people, when you ask them a question like that, either say: "There won't be any left." or "Whatever it is, there won't be much taste in it." Of course there are good reasons for being pessimistic about the world's food supplies in the future.

Nevertheless, not all experts share the general despondency. For one thing, although the world's population is rising fast, food production is keeping pace with it, even in developing countries. It is therefore argued that the main reason why people are hungry is not that there is a food shortage, but that methods of cultivation are not sufficiently advanced in some areas and the food is not fairly distributed to all those that need it.

Moreover in most industrialized countries, one important cause of trouble is our conservative preference for meat. After all, we are already in a situation where we feed animals with grain to produce high-quality beef, even though the grain would feed the human population

By the time our grandchildren have grown up, it seems likely that many of these problems will have resolved. Scientists are already capable of constructing steaks from vegetable ingredients like Soya beans. However, skeptical we may be about their claim that they can produce the substance, taste and colour of meat by these means, the fact is that the most common complaint about such "steaks" is that we will no doubt have discovered a way of including artificial bones, skin and fat!

15. There won't be food shortage in the future if the food is
(a) fairly distributed **(b) unfairly distributed**
(c) of high quality **(d) of low quality**
16. The main idea of the passage is
(a) the advantages of eating soya beans
(b) the causes of food shortage and its solution
(c) the distribution of food **(d) population increasing all over the world**
17. According to the passage, using vegetable ingredients is one of the methods to overcome the shortage of
(a) protein **(b) fats** **(c) vitamins** **(d) calcium**
18. The problem of food can be solved if we
(a) use the internet and mass media **(b) use advanced methods of cultivation**
(c) use more water from the sea **(d) purify the river water**
19. We feed animals on grain to produce
(a) high quantity beef **(b) fat and food supplies**
(c) skin and vegetables **(d) high quality beef**
20. Which sentence of the following can best summarise the last paragraph?
(a) Soya beans can change the taste of meat
(b) Soya beans, steak and food ingredients
(c) Beans, fats and skin
(d) Soya beans as a replacement of meat
21. According to the passage, food production is growing the population.
(a) as slow as **(b) as fast as** **(c) faster than** **(d) slower than**
22. According to the passage, our diet may be in the future.
(a) the same **(b) difficult** **(c) different** **(d) traditional**

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Everybody likes to feel that she or he is special. Sadly, many of us grow up believing that we're not special at all. We wish that we could be more attractive or better at sports. We wish we had more money or more beautiful clothes. Like the Tin Man, the Scarecrow, or the Cowardly Lion from The Wizard of Oz, we think we're not good enough just as we are. In the film, the Tin Man wishes he had a heart. The Scarecrow wishes that he had a brain, and the Lion wants courage. Eventually, each of them realizes that he already has what he wants. Nearly all parents want us to be the best we can be. They occasionally attempt to encourage us to do better by comparing us to others. They mean well, but the message we usually get is that we're not good enough. We start to believe that the only way we can be special is by being better than somebody else, but we are frequently disappointed. There will always be somebody out there that is better than we are at something. There are a lot of people around who may not be as intelligent as we are, but who are better at sports. Or they may not be as handsome, but they have more money. It



is unthinkable for us to be better than everybody else all the time. Like the Tin Man, the Scarecrow, and the Cowardly Lion, we all need what we believe will make us better people. Our parents often forget to tell us that we are special, that we are good enough just as we are. Either way, it's up to us to remind them sometimes that each of us, in our own way, is special.

23. The writer wrote this text to

- (a) explain the importance of being yourself
- (b) suggest how people can change their way of life
- (c) talk about your family problems
- (d) describe how intelligent we are

24. This essay was most likely written by a

- (a) parent
- (b) teacher
- (c) coach
- (d) young person

25. What does the writer say about our parents?

- (a) They frequently forget to tell us that we are special.
- (b) They always tell us that we are good enough.
- (c) They always tell us that we are special.
- (d) They never forget to tell us that we are special.

26. The best title for this essay could be

- (a) Being special
- (b) Selfishness
- (c) Comparisons
- (d) Being a parent

27. The writer of this essay believes that

- (a) the richer you are, the better you are
- (b) not everyone can be special
- (c) intelligent people are more special than others
- (d) we are all good enough just the way we are

28. Tin man wishes to

- (a) have more money
- (b) be better at sports
- (c) be more beautiful
- (d) have a heart

29. The word "disappointed" is a synonym to

- (a) pleased
- (b) dissatisfied
- (c) ashamed
- (d) excited

30. The underlined "them" refers to

- (a) teachers
- (b) parents
- (c) youth
- (d) coaches

Choose the correct translation from a, b, c or d:

31. Tourism is one of the most important sources of national income as it brings in a lot of hard currency which is invested in plenty of projects.

- (أ) تعتبر السياحة من أهم مصادر الدخل القومي لأنها تجلب الكثير من العملات الصعبة التي يتم استثمارها في الكثير من المشاريع.
- (ب) تعتبر السياحة من أهم مصادر الدخل القومي لذلك تجلب الكثير من العملات الغريبة التي يتم استثمارها في الكثير من المشاريع.
- (ج) تعتبر السياحة من أهم مصادر الدخل القومي لأنها تجلب الكثير من العملات الصعبة التي يتم إنفاقها في الكثير من المشاريع.
- (د) تعتبر السياحة من أهم مصادر الدخل العالي لأنها تجلب الكثير من العملات الصعبة التي يتم استثمارها في الكثير من المشاريع.

32. Mothers are the cornerstone in any family. If they give up their role as housewives, there will be some unpleasant consequences.

- (أ) الأمهات هم حجر الزاوية في أي عائلة. إذا تخلوا عن دورهم كربات بيوت، فستكون هناك بعض الظروف غير السارة.
- (ب) الأمهات هم حجر الزاوية في أي عائلة. إذا تخلوا عن قواعدهم كربات بيوت، فستكون هناك بعض العواقب غير السارة.
- (ج) الأمهات هم حجر الزاوية في أي عائلة. إذا تخلوا عن دورهم كزوجات، فستكون هناك بعض العواقب غير السارة.
- (د) الأمهات هم حجر الزاوية في أي عائلة. إذا تخلوا عن دورهم كربات بيوت، فستكون هناك بعض العواقب غير السارة.

٣٣. يجب ألا يعاقب الأطفال بدنياً، فهذا النوع من العقاب له تأثيراً سيئاً على حياة الطفل في المستقبل، فيجب على الآباء أن يربوا أطفالهم على الأخلاق الحميدة.

- a) Children should not be punished physically, as this type of punishment has a bad effect on the child's future life.
- b) Children should not punish physically, as this type of punishment has a bad effect on the child's future life.
- c) Children should not be punished physically, as this type of punishment has a bad affect on the child's future life.
- d) Children should not be punish physically, as this type of punishment has a bad effect on the child's future life.

٣٤. من المعروف أن الاستخدام الخاطئ لمواقع الإنترنت ووسائل التواصل الاجتماعي يهدر الوقت والجهد ويدمر الصحة.

- a) It is good known that misusing websites and social media wastes time and effort and damages health.
- b) It is well known that misusing websites and social media wastes time and effort and damage health.
- c) It is well known that misusing websites and social media wastes time and effort and damages healthy.
- d) It is well known that misusing websites and social media wastes time and effort and damages health.

Answer the following critical thinking questions (Great Expectations):

35. "It was me. I stole the food from the blacksmith's house." What do these words tell you about Magwitch?

36. Estella herself is a victim. Is this true? Why/ Why not?

37. Write Six lines (Or a paragraph) (Or an essay) on the following topic:

"Woman's role"



Unit 3

Beyond imagination



Key Vocabulary

immerse (v)	يغمر / يغطس	innovation (n)	ابتكار / ابتكار	surface (n)	سطح
immersive (adj)	مبهر / جذاب	innovative (adj)	ابتكاري / إبداعي	inconvenient (adj)	غير ملائم
implement (v)	يطبق / ينفذ	solar system (n)	المجموعة الشمسية	spectacular (adj)	مذهل / مذهش
planet (n)	كوكب	universe (n)	الكون	spectacularly (adv)	بشكل مذهل
approach (v/n)	طريقة / نهج / يقترب	astronaut (n)	رائد فضاء	spacecraft (n)	مركبة فضاء
mass-produced (adj)	منتج بكثرة	astronomer (n)	عالم الفلك	experiment (v/n)	يجرب / تجريبية

Main Vocabulary

surround (v)	يحيط	require (v)	يتطلب / يستلزم	hidden (adj)	مخبا
adapt (v)	يتكيف / يتأقلم	scare (v)	يفزع / يخيف	robot (n)	إنسان آلي
conquer (v)	يغزو / يخضع / يقهر	forms (n)	أشكال	exist (v)	يوجد
advance (v/n)	تقدم / تطور / يتقدم	support (v/n)	يدعم / دعم	powerful (adj)	قوى / ذو نفوذ
constantly (adv)	باستمرار	evidence (n)	دليل	evolve (v)	يتطور
competitive (adj)	تنافسي	expand (v)	يتوسع / يتمدد	shape (n/v)	شكل / يشكل
permanent (adj)	دائم / مستمر / باق	visuals (n)	مؤثرات بصرية	invent (v)	يخترع
process (n)	عملية / نظام	speaker (n)	سماعة	invention (n)	اختراع
operation (n)	عملية (جراحية)	audience (n)	جمهور	beyond (prep)	ما وراء / خلف
packaging (n)	تغليف / تعبئة	display (v/n)	عرض / يعرض	imagination (n)	خيال / تغيل
illustrated (adj)	مصور	tutor (n)	معلم خاص	advert (n)	إعلان
curious (adj)	فضولي / متطفل	potentially (adv)	من الممكن / من المحتمل	flat (n/adj)	شقة / مستوى
essential (adj)	ضروري / جوهري	explore (v)	يستكشف	lie (v/n)	يقع / يكذب / كذبة
practical (adj)	عملي	liquid (n/adj)	سائل	educational (adj)	تعليمي

Expressions, Collocations & Prepositions

surround sound	الصوت المجسم
artificial intelligence	الذكاء الاصطناعي
competitive price	سعر تنافسي
science fiction	خيال علمي
burning questions	أسئلة ملحة
do well	يؤدي بشكل جيد
make noise	يسبب ضوضاء
develop an approach	يطور نهجاً
take an approach	يتخذ منهجاً
carry out (do-perform) an experiment	يجري تجريبية

on a big (large) scale	على نطاق واسع
essential for	ضروري لـ
on average	في المتوسط
on display	معروض
after all	بالرغم من / مع ذلك
instead of	بدلاً من
dig into	ينقب / يتعمق في
it's likely that	من المحتمل أن
space exploration	استكشاف الفضاء
carry out (do-perform) an operation	يجري عملية جراحية

Definitions

planet	كوكب	▶ a very large round object in space that moves around the sun or another star
speaker	سماعة	▶ the part of a radio, television, or computer, or of a piece of electrical equipment for playing recorded sound, through which the sound is played
immersive	مبهر / غامر	▶ impressive
surround	يحيط	▶ to be everywhere around something
immerse	يفغر / يغطس	▶ to become completely involved deeply in an activity
implement	يطبق / ينفذ	▶ to put a plan or system into operation
mass-produced	منتج بكثرة	▶ made cheaply and in large numbers with a machine
approach	طريقة / مدخل / نهج	▶ a way of considering or doing something
spectacularly	بشكل مذهل	▶ in a very beautiful way that people admire
inconvenient	غير ملائم	▶ causing problems or difficulties (unsuitable)
process	عملية / سلسلة من التغييرات	▶ a series of actions that you take in order to achieve a result
experiment	ي تجرب	▶ to try something in order to discover what it is like or find out more about it
astronaut	رائد فضاء	▶ a person who travels and works on a spacecraft
imagination	خيال / تقييل	▶ the ability to form pictures in the mind
operation	عملية (جراحية)	▶ when doctors cut open your body to help repair it or remove something that is damaged
solar system	النظام الشمسي	▶ the sun and the planets that go around it
universe	الكون	▶ all space, including all the stars and planets

Synonyms & Antonyms

word	meaning	Synonym	المترادف	العكس	Antonym
inconvenient	غير ملائم	▶ annoying - unsuitable		▶ suitable - convenient	
approach	طريقة / نهج / يقترب	▶ method - attitude - go near		▶ leave - exit - depart	
implement	يطبق / ينفذ	▶ carry out - apply		▶ neglect - ignore	
conquer	يفزو / يفتضع / يتقلب على	▶ beat - overcome - occupy		▶ give up - release - liberate	
innovation	إبداع	▶ creation - variation		▶ tradition - imitation - replica	
constantly	باستمرار	▶ continually - frequently		▶ occasionally - rarely	
immerse	يفغر	▶ soak - occupy - involve		▶ float - ignore - reject	
permanent	دائم	▶ endless - constant		▶ temporary - (short-term)	

Derivatives

Verb

approach	يقترب
implement	ينفذ / يطبق
mass-produce	ينتج بكثرة
innovate	يبدع / يبتكر
operate	يشغل / يجري عملية
immerse	يغمر / يغطس
surround	يحيط
experiment	يجرب

Noun

approach	طريقة / مدخل / نهج
implementation	تنفيذ / تطبيق
mass-production	إنتاج بالجملة
innovation	إبداع / ابتكار
operation	عملية (جراحية)
immersion	انغماس
surroundings	الجوار
experiment	تجربة

Adjective

approachable	ودود
implemental	تنفيذي
mass-produced	منتج بكثرة
innovative	مبدع / إبداعي
operative	فعال
immersive	مبهر / غامر
surrounding	مجاور
experimental	تجريبي



Language Notes

Notice the Difference

experience	خبرة / تجربة حياتية	↔	experiment	تجربة علمية / يجرب
advertise	يعلن (عن سلع...)	↔	announce	يعلن / يصرح
wonder	يتساءل / يتعجب	↔	wander	يتجول
unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	↔	fortunately	لحسن الحظ
planet	كوكب	↔	plant	نبات / يزرع
surface	سطح	↔	roof	سطح المنزل
rather than	بدلاً من	↔	other than	بخلاف / غير / بالإضافة إلى
improve	يحسن	↔	prove	يثبت / يبرهن
lie / lied / lied (lying)	يكذب	↔	lie / lay / lain	يرقد / يقع

process & operation

process	عملية (سلسلة من الخطوات أو الإجراءات التي تتبع لتحقيق هدف محدد)	▶ Repetition can help the learning process.
process	عملية (سلسلة من الأشياء تحدث بشكل طبيعي وتؤدي إلى تغير)	▶ Getting fit again has been a long slow process.
operation	عملية (جراحية/حسابية/عسكرية)	▶ She's going to need an operation on her ankle.
operation	إدارة / تشغيل	▶ The new rule comes into operation on February 1.

soil, land, earth, ground & dust

soil	ترابه زراعية	▶ We can grow plants here. It is a fertile soil.
land	الاباسة / أرض	▶ The sailor could reach the land.
earth	الأرض (كوكب)	▶ The spaceship returned to the earth.
ground	أرض / خلفية علمية	▶ I sat down on the ground.
dust	أرابا / غبار	▶ He drove off in a cloud of dust.

invent, discover & explore

invent	يبتكر (شيء جديد لم يوجد من قبل)	▶ Edison invented the electric lamp.
discover	يكتشف (شيء موجود و غير معروف)	▶ Columbus discovered America.
explore	يستكشف (خاصة بالاماكن)	▶ Columbus landed on America and explored it.

innovate, innovator, innovation & invention

innovate	يبدع / مبتكر	▶ The company innovated a new operating system.
innovator (n)	مبدع / مبتكر	▶ They are innovators who have created a new style.
innovative (adj)	مبدع / مبتكر	▶ She was an imaginative and innovative manager.
innovation	ابتكار أو تحسين أو تطوير (عمل تغيرات على شيء موجود بالفعل لتحسينه)	▶ It's the latest innovations in computer technology
invention	اختراع أو ابتكار أو اكتشاف جديد (يؤدي الى تطوير منتج لم يتواجد من قبل)	▶ The 20 th century was remarkable for its inventions .

astronaut, astronomer & astrologer

astronaut	رائد فضاء	▶ Astronauts float in space due to the lack of gravity.
astronomer	عالم فلك	▶ The astronomer used a telescope to see the planet.
astrologer	منجم	▶ Most astrologers are lairs.

result, result from & result in

result	نتيجة	▶ Unemployment is the result of the economic policy.
result from	ينجم عن	▶ The food shortage results from the lack of crops
result in = lead to	يؤدي الى	▶ Smoking results in cancer.

require, enquire & acquire

require: need	يتطلب	▶ What does this mission require ?
enquire: ask about	يستفسر	▶ I'd like to enquire about available tours.
acquire: get	يحصل على / يكتسب	▶ She acquired her degree while living in London.

temporary & permanent

temporary	مؤقت	▶ He found a temporary job during the summer holiday.
permanent	دائم	▶ Their stay is not temporary, it is permanent .



◆ Who **provides** him with money?

◆ Who **provides** money for him?



◆ He **helped** me to do (do) my homework.

◆ He **helped** me with my homework.

7. Practically, some of the new rules won't be in our branch of the company.
 (a) implied (b) implanted (c) immersed (d) implemented
8. have been able to study most of the planets for many years; it's their job.
 (a) Astrologers (b) Architectures (c) Astronomers (d) Archeologists
9. Earth is one of the eight planets in the
 (a) solar system (b) sun style (c) lunar system (d) sun system
10. It has been a/an successful year.
 (a) artificial (b) introduced (c) awfully (d) spectacularly
11. The is all space, including all the stars and planets.
 (a) universe (b) globe (c) world (d) Earth
12. The new game was so real that I was totally in it. I forgot I was just playing.
 (a) overslept (b) reversed (c) immersed (d) existed
13. Inside a spacecraft, a/an could float weightlessly, hardly in contact with the floor.
 (a) astronaut (b) surgeon (c) representative (d) astronomer
14. The of some planets in our solar system is rocky.
 (a) impact (b) face (c) scar (d) surface
15. We need to encourage in industry.
 (a) innovation (b) planets (c) surgery (d) damage
16. You should your foot in ice-cold water to reduce the swelling.
 (a) appear (b) float (c) inverse (d) immerse
17. All the trains were cancelled, which was very, as I couldn't get to college.
 (a) inspiring (b) suitable (c) inconvenient (d) convenient
18. Plastic toys are very cheap because thousands of them are in factories.
 (a) mass-produced (b) miss-produced (c) mess-produced (d) math-produced
19. I developed a new to deal with naughty students.
 (a) evidence (b) science fiction (c) organisation (d) approach
20. The astronauts collected data inside the while orbiting Earth.
 (a) spacecraft (b) car (c) plane (d) drone
21. means made in large quantities, using machines.
 (a) Surround sound (b) Implemented (c) Inconvenient (d) Mass-Produced
22. The virtual reality game provided a/an experience, transporting players to a whole new world.
 (a) minor (b) immersive (c) abstract (d) dull
23. As the mother of the bride, I feel obliged to wear something really
 (a) artificial (b) introduced (c) spectacularly (d) spectacular
24. A new approach to teaching was in public schools.
 (a) implemented (b) sent (c) behaved (d) caused
25. The play was so good that I was totally in the story. I forgot I was in a theatre!
 (a) implemented (b) boring (c) immersed (d) bored

Exercises on Main Vocabulary



26. One of the most important things is to find a planet with water as it is for life.
 (a) minor (b) famous (c) essential (d) unimportant
27. He tried to run away but gave up when he found himself
 (a) surrounded (b) implemented (c) immersed (d) mass-produced



28. Some people believe that girls can't do sports that.....strength such as powerlifting.
a disappear **b** appear **c** inquire **d** require
29. Products need to be well to be sold and make profits.
a realised **b** printed **c** advertised **d** published
30. It doesn't sound like a very solution.
a practical **b** botanical **c** surrounded **d** universe
31. If you want to attract customers, you need to in mass media.
a involve **b** advertise **c** suicide **d** survive
32. The of my laptop aren't very good. I can't hear the music well.
a speakers **b** keys **c** microphones **d** screens
33. A/An is when surgeons cut open a patient's body to repair it or remove a damaged organ.
a process **b** operation **c** mission **d** procession
34. Their house is by tall buildings. It's the only small building in the city.
a surrounded **b** rounded **c** surrendered **d** circled
35. Many customers are influenced by designer names and fancy
a operations **b** distances **c** packaging **d** planets
36. Unfortunately, the accident left the young man disabled.
a permanently **b** permanent **c** temporary **d** temporarily
37. She has a/an..... on her lung to remove a tumour.
a evidence **b** science fiction **c** operation **d** audience
38. The hotel offers a high standard of service at a/an price.
a curious **b** competitive **c** argumentative **d** illustrated
39. These materials are into other packaging products.
a cycled **b** immersive **c** recycled **d** consisted
40. The president is more than the prime minister.
a difficulty **b** powerful **c** power **d** intelligence
41. The city was by tall, strong gates.
a created **b** implemented **c** surrounded **d** promoted
42. The government has..... economic aid to include many regions.
a expanded **b** damaged **c** exploded **d** hid
43. We will start to learn more about planets when we can send.....further than the moon.
a professors **b** astronauts **c** astronomers **d** surgeons
44. The only way to a fear is to face it.
a process **b** display **c** conquer **d** surround
45. The stars are more from the earth than the sun.
a innovation **b** descent **c** distance **d** distant
46. The competitors were chosen randomly from the
a audience **b** treatment **c** experiment **d** surgery
47. I've done some to find out the cheapest way of travelling there.
a implement **b** research **c** researcher **d** evidence
48. Many of these teachers are struggling to financially.
a survive **b** die **c** innovate **d** immerse
49. Some animals have a remarkable ability to to changing environments.
a adopt **b** adapt **c** debit **d** debate
50. The must remain seated during the performance.
a innovation **b** spacecraft **c** audience **d** monitor
51. They hired a/an to help him with his English at home.
a lawyer **b** interviewee **c** trainee **d** tutor

52. Ali was to know what happened.

- a** spectacularly **b** article **c** immersive **d** curious

53. Innovation requires good to come up with new ideas.

- a** imagination **b** imaginary **c** imaginative **d** imagine

54. The exhibition gives local artists an opportunity to their work.

- a** immerse **b** display **c** damage **d** surround

55. Shopping online less time and effort.

- a** requires **b** involves **c** survives **d** conquers

56. The car had a powerful sound system with four

- a** spokesmen **b** implements **c** speakers **d** spokeswomen

57. The detective discovered a crucial piece of at the crime scene that could help solve the case.

- a** evidence **b** improve **c** suspect **d** investigation

Exercises on

Synonyms & Antonyms



58. He's constantly changing his mind. The synonym of "constantly" is

- a** rarely **b** occasionally **c** hardly **d** frequently

59. The accident left him with permanent brain damage. The antonym of "permanent" is

- a** endless **b** constant **c** temporary **d** continuous

60. She got some books out of the library and immersed herself in history and culture. Immerse here means

- a** object **b** avoid **c** hate **d** interest

61. It will be very inconvenient for me to have no car. The word 'inconvenient' here can be replaced by

- a** suitable **b** unsuitable **c** acceptable **d** reasonable

62. What are the advantages and disadvantages to evolving technology? The word evolving means

- a** revolving **b** involving **c** developing **d** including

63. The magician made the rabbit disappear spectacularly. The synonym of "spectacularly" is

- a** usually **b** remarkably **c** simply **d** badly

64. The scientist decided to immerse herself in research. "Immerse" can be replaced by

- a** avoid **b** engage **c** deny **d** ease

65. The hiker cautiously approached the steep mountain trail. The antonym of "approach" is

- a** go near **b** way **c** depart **d** attitude

Exercises on

Expressions & Prepositions



66. Rescuers use a special to find people trapped in collapsed buildings.

- a** realize **b** advice **c** device **d** advance

67. intelligence is the development of machines to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence.

- a** Natural **b** Artificial **c** High **d** Mechanical

68. I think technology could be used in museums to provide audio information about the objects on
 (a) purpose (b) duty (c) display (d) charge
69. My income's rather variable, but I earn £73 a day
 (a) to average (b) of average (c) by average (d) on average
70. You have to be aware of your surroundings when walking home late at night.
 (a) consonant (b) constant (c) constantly (d) immersive
71. Instead buying a new pair of shoes, I had my old ones repaired.
 (a) of (b) off (c) out (d) up
72. The player express of his desire to play for England.
 (a) burningly (b) burn (c) burning (d) burnt
73. Do you still consider space a waste of money?
 (a) exportation (b) explosion (c) explanation (d) exploration
74. My uncle is a brilliant surgeon; he usually performs emergency successfully.
 (a) co-operation (b) processions (c) operations (d) processes
75. The project is designed to provide young people work.
 (a) with (b) for (c) at (d) from

Exercises on Derivatives & Language notes



76. With the development of the printing, we can produce more books than before.
 (a) process (b) operation (c) tool (d) job
77. Failure to pay your parking fine will result being arrested.
 (a) with (b) for (c) to (d) in
78. We our car in the local newspaper to sell it.
 (a) treated (b) immersed (c) advertised (d) announced
79. My teacher provides paintings and paper me.
 (a) with (b) at (c) for (d) from
80. The hotel a shoe-cleaning service for guests.
 (a) improves (b) proofs (c) proves (d) provides
81. She had to help her husband his work in his shop.
 (a) done (b) do (c) to doing (d) doing
82. Trees grow well in a sandy
 (a) soil (b) floor (c) ground (d) location
83. Ahmed introduced a number of solutions.
 (a) innovate (b) innovator (c) innovative (d) innovation
84. We should help students who financial difficulties.
 (a) experience (b) explain (c) occur (d) take place

Don't get confused Think carefully



85. Mai about her age to get married.
 (a) lay (b) lain (c) laid (d) lied
86. Once we have finished Mars, we'll probably find other places that have life.
 (a) finding out (b) exploring (c) inventing (d) discovering
87. The uses a transmitter that connects to your computer.
 (a) advice (b) advise (c) devise (d) device
88. The children stopped talking at the teacher's
 (a) road (b) pattern (c) approach (d) steel



Future forms and tenses



صيغ وأزمنة المستقبل

① will / shall + inf.

المستقبل البسيط

② (am - is - are) + going to + inf.

المضارع المستمر

③ (am - is - are) + v + ing

المضارع البسيط

④ التصريف الأول للفعل (v or v + s)

المستقبل المستمر

⑤ will be + ing.

المستقبل التام

⑥ will have + P.P.

الإثبات

Affirmation

will / shall + inf.

* تأتي shall مع I - we

◆ We will study English tomorrow.

◆ I shall build a new house next year.

النفى

Negative

won't / shan't + inf.

◆ We won't study English tomorrow.

◆ I shan't build a new house next year.

السؤال

Question

Will / Shall + الفاعل + Inf. ?

◆ Will you study English tomorrow?

✓ Yes, we will.

✗ No, we won't.

◆ What will you do tomorrow?

البنى للمجهول

Passive

will / shall be + inf.

◆ English will be studied tomorrow by us.

◆ A new house will be built next year.

Key words

الكلمات الدالة

* وهي كلمات تستخدم مع زمن المستقبل البسيط ولاحظ أنها تأتي أول الجملة وأخرها مثل:

tomorrow

غداً

next + مدة زمنية

القادم

in the future

في المستقبل

soon

قريباً

shortly

قريباً

in a few (months - weeks - days - hours - minutes...)

▶ I hope it won't rain tomorrow.

▶ Next week, we shall visit the museum.

▶ I will travel abroad in the future.

▶ They will soon speak English well.

▶ Excuse me; I'll be with you shortly.

▶ I will visit my uncle in a few days.

▶ She will finish her studies in a few months.



الاستخدامات

Uses

- ◆ I **expect** Toka and Jana **will stay** for lunch.
- ◆ Next year, I **will be** 20 years old.
- ◆ It is raining. I **will take** a taxi.

- ◆ That bag looks heavy. I'll help you with it.
- ◆ I promise I'll buy you a mobile phone.
- ◆ **Will** you shut the window, please?
- ◆ Be careful or you **will** hurt yourself.
- ◆ Be quiet or I **will** punish you.

- ١ تنبؤات بدون دليل
- ٢ حقائق مستقبلية (العمري)
- ٣ القرارات السريعة
- ٤ العرض
- ٥ الوعد
- ٦ الطلب
- ٧ التحذير
- ٨ التهديد
- ٩ مع بعض الكلمات مثل:

think, believe, expect, predict, hope, promise, sure, certainly, probably.

- ◆ I **hope** I **will** see him tomorrow.
- ◆ I **promise** I **will** visit you tomorrow.
- ◆ I **expect** he **will** win the race.
- ◆ I **think** it **will** rain.
- ◆ If I drop this glass, it **will** break.
- ◆ Unless he studies hard, he **will** fail.
- ◆ My brother is intelligent so he **will** join a good faculty.

١٠ يستخدم المستقبل البسيط مع الجمل الشرطية **if - unless** في الحالة الأولى.

* الصفات الشخصية (الصفات الدائمة) لا تعتبر دليل لذا يأتي معها **will**.

الإثبات

Affirmation

(am - is - are) + going to + inf.

- ◆ He **is going to** study French as planned.
- ◆ They **are going to** visit Cairo.

النفى

Negative

(am not - isn't - aren't) + going to + inf.

- ◆ She **isn't going to** study French as planned.

السؤال

Question

(Am - Is - Are) + الفاعل + going to + inf. ?

- ◆ **Is she going to** study French as planned?
- ✓ Yes, she **is**.
- ✗ No, she **isn't**.

المنى للمجهول

Passive

(am - is - are) + going to be + P.P

- ◆ French **is going to be** studied as planned.
- ◆ Cairo **is going to be** visited.

١١ تنبؤات مع وجود دليل.

الاستخدامات

Uses

- ◆ Look at those **black clouds**. It's **going to** rain.
- ◆ He **can't** swim. He **is going to** drown.
- ◆ I **feel** terrible. I think I'm **going to** be sick.

(مع الصفات المؤقتة لأنها تعتبر دليل)

١. الخطط المستقبلية (plan - made a plan)

- ◆ Toka **is going to** play. She **has planned** that.
- ◆ I **have a plan**. I **am going to** start my project.

٢. النوايا (intend - intention)

- ◆ He **is going to** visit London. He **has intended** to do that.
- ◆ We **are going to** visit Cairo. We **have intention**.

٣. القرارات المسبقة (decide - make a decision - made up mind)

- ◆ They **have decided** they **are going to** study.
- ◆ She **has made up** her mind. She **is going to** leave.
- ◆ I've **made** my decision. I **am going to** travel abroad.

٤. أشياء على وشك الحدوث:

- ◆ **Watch out!** You're **going to** fall.
- ◆ **Be careful!** You **are going to** break it.

٥. بعض الكلمات الدالة على will إذا جاء دليل نستخدم be going to

think - believe - sure

- ◆ I think it **will** rain.
- ◆ It is cloudy. I think it **is going to** rain.
- ◆ الصفات الشخصية / الدائمة لا تعتبر دليل أما الصفات المؤقتة تعتبر دليل.
- ◆ My brother is intelligent so he **will** join a good faculty.
- ◆ He is very ill so I am sure he **is going to** see a doctor.



الإثبات

Affirmation

(am - is - are) + v + ing.

- ◆ She **is studying** French as arranged.
- ◆ They **are cooking** meals as prepared.

النفى

Negative

(am not - isn't - aren't) + v + ing.

- ◆ She **isn't studying** French as arranged.
- ◆ They **aren't cooking** meals as prepared.

السؤال

Question

(am - is - are) + الفاعل + v + ing ?

- ◆ **Is she studying** French as arranged?
- ✓ Yes, she **is**. ✗ No, she **isn't**.

المبنى

تلمجهول

Passive

(am - is - are) + being + P.P

- ◆ French **is being studied** as arranged.
- ◆ Meals **are being cooked** as prepared.

١ للأحداث المرتب لها مع الكلمات:

(arranged, booked, bought, made arrangements, prepared, all is okay)

- ◆ He is **visiting** his uncle. He has **arranged** that.
- ◆ He is **catching** the 3 o'clock train. He has **made arrangements**.
- ◆ I am **having** dinner with Toka. I have **booked** a table.

٢ المناسبات الاجتماعية والأنشطة الرسمية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد / سفر / زيارات / مواعيد شخصية / المسابقات.

- ◆ He's **getting** married next Friday.
- ◆ The school inspector is **coming** on Thursday.
- ◆ Our school is **taking** part in a competition next week.

٣ عدم مقدرة فعل شيء في المستقبل نتيجة الترتيب لفعل شيء آخر.

- ◆ I **can't** meet you tomorrow as I **am doing** the shopping.
- ◆ She **can't** call you tonight as she is **visiting** her uncle.

الإثبات

Affirmation

المصدر

or V

+

s

→

التصريف الأول للفعل

- ◆ The English class **starts** at 7.
- ◆ My train **arrives** at 7 tomorrow.

النفى

Negative

(doesn't - don't)

+

inf.

- ◆ My train **doesn't** arrive at 7 tomorrow.
- ◆ The English class **never** starts at 7.

السؤال

Question

(Does - Do)

+

الفاعل

+

inf.

?

- ◆ Does the train **arrive** at 7 o' clock?
- ✓ Yes, it **does**. ✗ No, it **doesn't**

المبنى

للمجهول

Passive

(is - are)

+

P.P

- ◆ French **is studied** at 7 o' clock.
- ◆ Meals **are** **cooked** every day.

* حدث في المستقبل طبقاً لجدول أو تقويم (مواصلات / فتح وغلق / بداية ونهاية / دراسة / سينما / مسرح)

- ◆ The plane **takes** off at 9 a.m.
- ◆ Our lesson **starts** at 12 p.m.

الإثبات

Affirmation

will + be + v + ing

- ◆ She **will be studying** French at 7 tomorrow.
- ◆ They **will be cooking** meals from 8 to 9 tomorrow.

النفى

Negative

won't + be + v + ing

- ◆ She **won't be studying** French at 7 tomorrow.
- ◆ They **won't be cooking** meals from 8 to 9 tomorrow.

السؤال

Question

Will + الفاعل + be + ing ?

- ◆ Will she **be studying** French at 7 tomorrow?
- ✓ Yes, she will. ✗ No, she won't.

المبنى للمجهول

Passive

will + be + P.P.

- ◆ French **will be studied** at 7 tomorrow.
- ◆ Meals **will be cooked** from 8 to 9 tomorrow.

Key words

الكلمات الدالة

at ... tomorrow ...
at ... next ...

... from ... to
This time next ...

between ... and ...
tomorrow morning ...

الاستخدامات

Uses

① يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون مستمراً في نقطة معينة في المستقبل.

- ◆ At 10 tomorrow, he will be in his office, he **will be working**.
- ◆ This time tomorrow I **will be sitting** in the cinema. I **will be watching** a movie.
- ◆ At this time tomorrow, the engine **will be repaired**.
- ◆ Tomorrow, I'll **be playing** tennis from 7 to 9 p.m.
- ◆ Don't phone between 7 and 8. We'll **be having** dinner.

② لتحديث عن أحداث ما تم ترتيبها وتخطيطها في وقت معين في المستقبل.

- ◆ At 9.30 next Tuesday, we **will be attending** her wedding party.

* في حالة عدم التأكد يمكننا استخدام.

may + be + v + ing

- ◆ This time tomorrow I **may be watching** a film. I am not sure.



الإثبات

Affirmation

will + have + P.P.

- By next year, I **will have finished** my studies.
- She **will have studied** French by 7 tomorrow.

النفى

Negative

won't + have + P.P.

- By next year, I **won't have finished** my studies.
- She **won't have studied** French by 7 tomorrow.

السؤال

Question

Will + الفاعل + have + P.P. ?

- Will** you **have finished** your studies by next year?
- Yes, I **will**. No, I **won't**.

المبنى للمجهول

Passive

will + have + been + P.P.

- By next year, my studies **will have been finished**.
- French **will have been studied** by 7 tomorrow.

الكلمات الدالة

Key words

by (سنة قادمة - next..... - tomorrow -) by the time
in..... في خلال فترة زمنية by.. بحلول = before.... This time tomorrow..
in (a year's / four months' / five weeks' / an hour's / ten minutes') time

الاستخدامات

Uses

- His new house **will have been built** by 2030.
- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكتمل في وقت معين في المستقبل.
- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون قد انتهى أو تم قبل حدث آخر في المستقبل.

- Before our parents come, we **will have tidied** our room.
- In five years' time, a lot of books **will have been published**.

- It is cloudy. I think it (will - **is going to**) rain.
- It is cloudy. I (**won't** - am not going to) go out.
- The shop (will be opening - **opens**) from 9 until 6 tomorrow.
- I think our lesson (starts - **will start**) at 6 o'clock.
- She is very clever. She (**will** - is going to) get the full marks.
- He is very ill. He (will - **is going to**) see a doctor.
- The President (will visit - is going to visit - **is visiting**) Aswan tomorrow.
- I expect we (**shall** - are going to) win the cup.
- After (has call - had called - **calling**) her, I will tell you what happened.
- This novel (**will be published** - will publish - will be come out) soon.
- I have just decided that I (am going to - **will**) buy this dress.
- The water is boiling. I (**will** - am going to) turn off the cooker.
- I can't meet you tomorrow as I (will revise - **will be revising**) my lessons.

حاول تفهم
وتكتب
سبب الاختيار

لا ترك
ترك



1. We all our exams by next week. (Al Azhar 2023)
 (a) will be finishing (b) have finished (c) had finished (d) will have finished
2. I 60 next month. (Al Azhar 2022)
 (a) will be (b) am going to be (c) am (d) will have been
3. We hope he the championship next year. (Al Azhar 2022)
 (a) will have won (b) will be wining (c) is going to win (d) will win
4. I can't meet up with you because I all evening.
 (a) was revising (b) will revise (c) will be revising (d) have revised
5. I'm sure robots doctors and nurses more and more in the future.
 (a) will help (b) have helped (c) going to help (d) will be helped
6. I expect Rami a successful engineer one day.
 (a) will be (b) are (c) going to be (d) have been
7. More people electric cars in the future. Therefore we will cut down pollution.
 (a) were using (b) have to use (c) going to use (d) will be using
8. I think we the match.
 (a) are going to win (b) are winning (c) win (d) will win
9. Hassan has got full marks; I think he the faculty he likes.
 (a) is going to join (b) joins (c) joined (d) going to join
10. Who do you think the final match?
 (a) would win (b) had won (c) will win (d) is going to win
11. I to Sharm El Sheikh as planned.
 (a) am going to go (b) shall go (c) will go (d) go
12. I don't know how to log into the internet. - It's easy. I you now, don't worry.
 (a) am going to show (b) won't show (c) will show (d) going to show
13. Be careful, the bus you: it is very near.
 (a) isn't going to hit (b) will hit (c) had hit (d) is going to hit
14. Will you the bus to school next week?
 (a) be take (b) be taken (c) take (d) taken
15. Watch out! You yourself.
 (a) will have cut (b) are going to cut (c) are cutting (d) will cut
16. Take a coat to London next week because it cold.
 (a) be (b) going to be (c) is going to be (d) would be
17. I think it this afternoon.
 (a) will rain (b) is going to rain (c) is raining (d) will be raining
18. Don't be late for the bus because it wait for you.
 (a) will (b) aren't going to (c) won't (d) are going to
19. In the future, I think we electric cars.
 (a) will drive (b) be driving (c) drive (d) are driving
20. I am sure I this mountain soon.
 (a) will be climbing (b) am going to climb (c) will climb (d) am climbing
21. The branch of tree is shaking, it
 (a) falls (b) will fall (c) is falling (d) is going to fall
22. They to build a new hospital in the city next year.
 (a) will (b) going (c) are going (d) will be



23. Do you think people holidays in space one day?
a will have b going to have c are having d will be having
24. He is clever. I think he high marks.
a is getting b gets c will get d is going to get
25. Tidy your room or I let you go to the club.
a wouldn't b won't c couldn't d mustn't
26. Look! This glass is cracked. It
a is going to break b is breaking c will break d will be breaking
27. Don't touch that dog. It bite you.
a will be b will c going to d is being
28. He is driving at breakneck speed. He an accident.
a is going to have b will have c has d is having
29. Some scientists believe that more people seaweed in the future.
a are eating b will have eating c will be eaten d will eat
30. The play at seven every evening.
a will begin b is going to begin c begins d is beginning
31. We made all the arrangements; we a wedding party.
a are going to give b give c will give d are giving
32. Her wedding party held next Sunday.
a is being b will be c is going to be d will have
33. By next October, my father a bigger house.
a will buy b would buy c will have bought d had bought
34. Our class working in the laboratory all this afternoon.
a will be b are going to c will d be
35. This time next year, I at university.
a will study b will be studied c will be studying d will have studied
36. When I've fixed my computer, I you with your research.
a will be helping b going to help c will have helped d will help
37. I've decided that I her on Sunday.
a meet b 'm going to meet c 'll meet d would meet
38. She to England next Monday. Everything is arranged.
a is flying b flies c fly d would fly
39. It's arranged. We to Alex this summer.
a will go b go c are going d may go
40. Perhaps I him next week.
a will see b am seeing c am going to see d see
41. In three decades, schools computers instead of teachers.
a will be used b is going to use c will use d will have been used
42. Don't be late. The bus at exactly ten o'clock!
a leaves b going to leave c has left d left
43. By five o'clock tonight, I all my homework.
a finish b am finishing c will finish d 'll have finished
44. me a favour, please?
a Will you do b Are you doing c Do you do d Are you going to do
45. The cup is on the edge of the table. It fall.
a is going to b will c shall d being



46. By this time next week, will? (2023)
 (a) we have got our house painted (b) we paint our house
 (c) our house be painted (d) be painting our house
47. Within the next hundred years, we a way to use water for fuel.
 (a) will have been found (b) are going to find
 (c) will be found (d) will have found
48. A: I am going out. Do you want to come with me? B: Why not? I my jacket.
 (a) take (b) am taking (c) am going to take (d) will take
49. A: What at the weekend? B: I intend to visit my friends in the village.
 (a) are you going to do (b) did you do (c) you will do (d) you are doing
50. Farmers the rainforest because they are cutting down more trees.
 (a) will be damaged (b) will damage
 (c) going to damage (d) are going to damage
51. We have agreed where and when to meet; we at the club tonight as arranged.
 (a) are going to meet (b) will meet (c) meet (d) are meeting
52. The sky is clear. I think it
 (a) is going to rain (b) will rain (c) isn't going to rain (d) won't rain
53. The sky is too dark, I for a walk.
 (a) won't be going (b) won't have gone (c) am not going to go (d) won't go
54. The year 2025 the four-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the university.
 (a) is being (b) will have been (c) will be (d) is going to be
55. I'm determined. I and succeed. You will see.
 (a) am trying (b) shall try (c) do try (d) try
56. We won't have finished 7 pm.
 (a) at (b) by (c) for (d) in
57. You up all of those toys right now. This room is a mess!
 (a) will have picked (b) will be picking (c) will pick (d) are going to pick
58. Our school part in the sports competition next year.
 (a) shall take (b) takes (c) going to take (d) is taking
59. Next month, I for the company for six years.
 (a) will have worked (b) will be working (c) am going to work (d) will work
60. Mother the house work between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. tomorrow.
 (a) is doing (b) will have done (c) will be doing (d) will be
61. In 2030, I a teacher for 20 years.
 (a) will be (b) am going to be (c) have been (d) will have been
62. I won't be able to talk to you all the day tomorrow because I my homework.
 (a) would be doing (b) will have done (c) will be doing (d) may do
63. I have made up my mind to spend the weekend in my village; I spend the weekend there.
 (a) am going to (b) will (c) was going to (d) may
64. Mr Al Daifi married next Sunday.
 (a) will get (b) will have got (c) is getting (d) is going to get
65. Tomorrow I a football match with my friend. I have phoned him.
 (a) will watch (b) am watching (c) will be watching (d) watch

66. What time your plane take off?

- ☐ a does ☐ b would ☐ c will ☐ d is

67. Mr Ali has an appointment with a dentist. He a doctor next Monday.

- ☐ a see ☐ b is seeing ☐ c saw ☐ d will see

68. A lot of people are waiting for the museum to open. It busy there today!

- ☐ a is being ☐ b was ☐ c is going to be ☐ d has been

Exercises on

Passive in Future Forms



69. Don't worry. Your phone by tomorrow morning.

(2021)

- ☐ a will have fixed ☐ b is going to be fixed
☐ c is going to fix ☐ d will have been fixed

70. I think more desert land by 2030.

- ☐ a will have been reclaimed ☐ b will have reclaimed
☐ c will reclaim ☐ d will be reclaimed

71. In the future, most of our work by machines.

- ☐ a will be doing ☐ b has been done ☐ c will be done ☐ d will do

72. In the near future companies think simple operations by robots.

- ☐ a will be done ☐ b will be doing ☐ c will do ☐ d will have done

73. A new bridge here by the government by the end of this year.

- ☐ a will build ☐ b will be building ☐ c will have been built ☐ d will have built

74. By 2040, we hope that oil replaced by clean energy.

- ☐ a will have ☐ b will have been ☐ c will be ☐ d would have been

Don't get
confused

Think carefully



75. I hope an army officer when I grow up.

- ☐ a to be ☐ b will be ☐ c being ☐ d would be

76. Don't pick up the phone. I it.

- ☐ a answer ☐ b am answering ☐ c would answer ☐ d am going to answer

77. He is going to visit us next week. This means that next week.

- ☐ a he has arranged to visit us ☐ b he has planned to visit us
☐ c he has prepared to visit us ☐ d he has thought of visiting us

78. There's a train at six o'clock tomorrow. I hope I will catch it.

- ☐ a will leave ☐ b leaves ☐ c is going to leave ☐ d leaving

79. He is visiting us next week. This means that next week.

- ☐ a he has arranged to visit us ☐ b he has planned to visit us
☐ c he has decided to visit us ☐ d he has promised to visit us



Beyond imagination



Key Vocabulary

measure (v/n)	يقيس / قياس / إجراء	record (v/n)	سجل / يسجل / رقم قياسي	drugs (n)	عقاقير / مخدرات
monitor (v/n)	مراقب / يراقب	treat (v)	يعالج / يعامل	survive (v)	ينجو / يعيش
method (n)	طريقة / نظام / كيفية	treatment (n)	علاج / معاملة / معالجة	advertise (v)	يعلن
sensor (n)	مستشعر / جهاز استشعار	surgeon (n)	جراح	distance (n)	مسافة
consultant (n)	استشاري	surgery (n)	جراحة	condition (n)	ظرف / حالة / شرط
device (n)	جهاز	surgical (adj)	جراحي	impact (v/n)	تأثير / يؤثر

Main Vocabulary

addicted (adj)	مدمن	accuracy (n)	دقة	discuss (v)	يناقش
recognise (v)	يدرك / يعرف	involve (v)	يتضمن / يتورط	perform (v)	يؤدي / يمثل
freezing (adj)	متجمد	hacker (n)	قرصان / مخترق	decade (n)	عقد (عشر سنوات)
equipment (n)	معدات	charge (v/n)	يتقاضى أجر / تكلفة / يشحن	human (n)	بشر
cure (v/n)	علاج / يعالج	recycle (v)	يعيد تصنيع / يعيد استخدام	paper-thin (adj)	رفيع جداً / نحيل / دقيق
roll (v/n)	بكرة / لفة / يتدحرج	transform (v)	يعول / يغير	safety (n)	أمان
accurately (adv)	بدقة	artificial (adj)	اصطناعي	save (v)	ينقذ / يدخر
create (v)	يخلق / يبدع	issue (v/n)	قضية / مشكلة / ينشر	benefit (v/n)	فائدة / يستفيد
complicated (adj)	معقد	last (v)	يستمر / يدوم	individual (adj/n)	فرد / فردي
option (n)	خيار / اختيار	latest (adj)	أحدث	belief (n)	اعتقاد / عقيدة
identify (v)	يحدد	handle (v/n)	يستعمل / يتعامل / مقبض	assistant (n)	بائع / مساعد
director (n)	مخرج / مدير	mission (n)	مهمة	diabetes (n)	مرض السكر
replace (v)	يستبدل	escape (v)	يهرب	application (app) (n)	تطبيق
distant (adj)	بعيد	temperature (n)	درجة الحرارة	evolve (v)	يتطور

Expressions, Collocations & Prepositions

on balance	بشكل عام / اجمالاً
below freezing	تحت درجة التجمد
keep in touch	يبقي علي اتصال
self-driving cars	عربات ذاتية القيادة
keep in touch with	يبقي علي اتصال مع
global warming	الاحتباس الحراري
health care	الرعاية الصحية
create an opportunity	يخلق فرصة
controlled by humans	يتحكم فيه الإنسان

on a bigger scale	علي نطاق أوسع
in fact (in truth)	في الواقع
specialise in	يتخصص في
be connected to	متصل بـ
throw away	يرمي / يتخلص من
thanks to	بفضل
communicate in	يتواصل بـ (لغة)
solar energy	الطاقة الشمسية
electric cars	سيارات كهربائية

Definitions

sensor	مستشعر / جهاز الإحساس	▶ a piece of equipment that can find or measure light, heat, sound etc.
treatment	علاج	▶ something to try and make you feel better after an injury or when you are ill
surgeon	جراح	▶ a special doctor who is trained to cut open people to make them better
drugs	أدوية / عقاقير	▶ medicines or things that make medicines
record	سجل	▶ information about something that is written on computer, film, etc. or stored down so that it can be looked at in the future

Synonyms & Antonyms

word	meaning	Synonym	المترادف	Antonym	العكس
artificial	اصطناعي	▶ unnatural - (man-made)		▶ natural - genuine	
survive	ينجو / يعيش	▶ be alive - recover - endure		▶ die - vanish	
complicated	معقد	▶ complex - very difficult		▶ simple - easy	
advantages	مميزات	▶ pros - merits		▶ disadvantages- cons-demerits	
distant	بعيد	▶ faraway - remote		▶ nearby - close	
evolve	يتطور / يرتقي	▶ develop - elaborate		▶ eliminate - diminish	

Derivatives

Verb

treat	يعالج / يعامل
record	يسجل
survive	ينجو / يحيا
recycle	يعيد تصنيع / يعيد استخدام
identify	يحدد
measure	يقيس
distance	يبعد / يقصي

Noun

treatment	علاج
record	سجل
recorder	جهاز تسجيل
survival	البقاء على قيد الحياة
recycling	إعادة التصنيع
identify	هوية
measure	قياس
distance	مسافة

Adjective

treatable	قابل للعلاج
recorded	مسجل
recycled	معاد تصنيعه
identified	محدد
measurable	قابل للقياس / ملحوظ
distant	بعيد

Language Notes

Notice the Difference

decide to + inf.
depend on
on the one hand
cure (v/n)
sensible
transform

يقرر أن
يعتمد على
من ناحية
علاج / يعالج
حكيم
يحول
يقرر أن
يعتمد على
من ناحية
علاج / يعالج
حكيم
يحول

decide on + n.
based in
on the other hand
care
sensitive
transfer
يختار
مقره في
من ناحية أخرى
عناية / رعاية
حساس
ينقل



8. A..... is a special doctor who is trained to cut open people to make them better.
 (a) paramedic (b) biologist (c) performer (d) surgeon
9. The hospital is famous for its pioneering work in heart.....
 (a) surgical (b) surgery (c) surgeon (d) surgically
- 10..... masks help prevent the spread of germs.
 (a) Surgical (b) Surgery (c) Surgeon (d) Surgically
11. A..... is a piece of equipment that can find or measure light, heat and sound.
 (a) lighter (b) sensation (c) heater (d) sensor
12. A woman who..... the accident was able to describe what happened.
 (a) survived (b) hacked (c) captured (d) benefited
13. The new product was..... in the local newspaper.
 (a) announced (b) advertised (c) cured (d) hacked
14. The test is designed to..... children's reading ability.
 (a) recycle (b) replace (c) escape (d) measure
15. She is in a stable..... following the accident.
 (a) director (b) device (c) condition (d) cure
16. The vacuum cleaners contain..... that detect the amount of dust and type of floor.
 (a) senses (b) implements (c) tenses (d) sensors
17. People who are addicted to..... need help.
 (a) distance (b) drugs (c) equipment (d) measure
18. What is the best..... for a headache?
 (a) cause (b) illness (c) treatment (d) surgeon
19. Very small changes in weight are difficult to..... accurately.
 (a) replace (b) perform (c) create (d) measure
20. The therapist provided strategies to help..... the anxiety disorder.
 (a) interpret (b) worsen (c) assume (d) treat
21. The chef followed a recipe that required precise..... of each ingredient.
 (a) measure (b) smell (c) result (d) chop
22. According to historical....., she was married at the age of eighteen.
 (a) retirement (b) treatments (c) drugs (d) records
23. The activist emphasized the need to reduce plastic waste and its harmful..... on marine life.
 (a) affect (b) cause (c) impact (d) effective

Exercise on Main Vocabulary



24. He'd completely changed - I didn't..... him
 (a) find out (b) identity (c) realise (d) recognise
25. In the desert, days are hot but nights are.....
 (a) freeze (b) frozen (c) freezing (d) hot
26. All..... used during a medical operation must be sterile.
 (a) temperature (b) equipment (c) advertise (d) methods
27. We want to develop an awareness of the..... of eating healthy foods.
 (a) damages (b) demerits (c) cons (d) benefits
28. There's no instant way of finding a..... for COVID-19.
 (a) treat (b) cure (c) heal (d) core
29. Greed is a common..... weakness.
 (a) consultant (b) safety (c) human (d) humane
30. He undertakes a risky..... behind enemy lines.
 (a) surgery (b) mission (c) tusk (d) mansion

31. The government has new guide lines on food safety.
 (a) hacked (b) survived (c) escaped (d) issued
32. We must the cause of the problem before we look for solutions.
 (a) cure (b) identity (c) identify (d) recognise
33. Is there enough to charge him with murder?
 (a) prove (b) evidence (c) legend (d) court
34. The instructions are too for children, they won't understand it.
 (a) obvious (b) clear (c) complicated (d) simple
35. Almost all your household junk can be re-used or
 (a) cycling (b) recycling (c) cycled (d) recycled
36. The place was from a quiet farming village into a busy port.
 (a) transmitted (b) transplanted (c) transformed (d) made
37. steal hundreds of people's card details.
 (a) Sensors (b) Surgeons (c) Hackers (d) Consultants
38. The older machines are gradually being by new ones.
 (a) replaced (b) transplanted (c) recycled (d) involved
39. He has a of electrical wire in the garage.
 (a) role (b) roll (c) rule (d) ruler
40. The investigators are searching for a/an that he is the murderer.
 (a) Improvement (b) prove (c) evidence (d) development
41. The is away today. Would you like to speak to her assistant?
 (a) candidate (b) director (c) applicant (d) trainee
42. The children's performance was so ... that all the audience clapped their hands happily.
 (a) impressive (b) disappointed (c) depressed (d) expensive
43. He left his in charge when he went away on holiday.
 (a) equipment (b) decade (c) application (d) assistant
44. Advertising has to an attractive image for the product it is selling.
 (a) create (b) survive (c) addict (d) consult
45. Most smokers are suffering from heart and lung
 (a) medicines (b) cures (c) processes (d) diseases
39. She accepted his diagnosis without
 (a) surface (b) surgery (c) comment (d) commence
46. There seems to be no historical for most of the legends about King Arthur.
 (a) knights (b) causes (c) chivalry (d) evidence
47. I have slices of raw beef.
 (a) paper money (b) paper knife (c) paper-thin (d) paper clip
48. I think our teachers should try using different in teaching.
 (a) operations (b) educational (c) surgeries (d) methods
49. The coach decided to the injured player with a substitute during the game.
 (a) replace (b) evaluate (c) support (d) train
50. It's important to a good impression when you meet a new client.
 (a) conquer (b) create (c) immerse (d) survive
51. He his style of painting while working as a magazine illustrator.
 (a) evolved (b) exploded (c) hid (d) survived
52. I didn't Khaled in his uniform.
 (a) earn (b) improve (c) survive (d) recognise
53. The company is run by a board of
 (a) directors (b) distances (c) injuries (d) cuts
54. He couldn't the pressure of his new job and decided to quit.
 (a) pinpoint (b) absorb (c) seize (d) handle



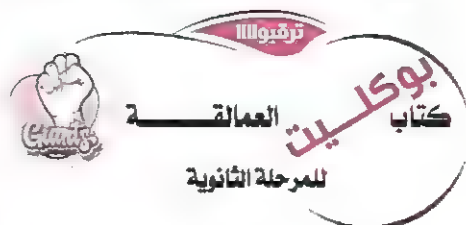
55. The scientist developed a-an intelligence system to simulate human behavior.
 (a) genuine (b) natural (c) organic (d) artificial
56. The instructions were, I could hardly understand them.
 (a) clear (b) complicated (c) concise (d) straight
57. It is important to plastic bottles to help reduce environmental pollution.
 (a) bury (b) burn (c) recycle (d) waste

Exercises on Expressions & Prepositions

58. My brother is going to in social engineering; it is the branch he likes most.
 (a) realise (b) specialise (c) emphasise (d) economise
59. They have benefited the new law. (Al Azhar 2022)
 (a) from (b) of (c) off (d) over
60. a bigger scale, technology has helped save lives.
 (a) In (b) To (c) On (d) By
61. The boys and girls did well in the exams, but, the girls got higher marks.
 (a) in the balance (b) by balance (c) balanced (d) on balance
62. It was cold. fact, it was freezing.
 (a) Of (b) With (c) On (d) In
63. He failed in his efforts to give smoking.
 (a) up (b) down (c) on (d) of
64. Since immigrating to Canada, Mark has been struggling to with his friends.
 (a) keep the touch (b) stay in touch (c) keep on touch (d) stay to touch
65. The town councillor is of responding the public's needs.
 (a) in change (b) in charge (c) responsibility (d) on charge
66. Her speech made a great impact the audience.
 (a) of (b) with (c) on (d) in
67. While sailing around the world, she used a satellite phone to in touch with her family?
 (a) stay (b) be (c) keep (d) all are ok
68. People who are addicted drugs need help.
 (a) on (b) to (c) with (d) by
69. Our armed forces have to to meet new threats.
 (a) evolve (b) revolve (c) involve (d) evolvment

Exercises on Derivatives & Language notes

70. Many people think that self- driving cars will have traditional cars within the next few years.
 (a) replaced (b) placed (c) emplaced (d) unplaced
71. The poor injured driver had two major in two weeks.
 (a) operations (b) operated (c) processes (d) processed
72. The famous actress disclosed exclusive news, but she about her age!
 (a) lay (b) lain (c) lied (d) lain
73. In the next few decades, computers will do more work. A 'decade' is a
 (a) period of a hundred years
 (b) period of ten years
 (c) period of two weeks
 (d) name of a place





Future time clauses

العبارات الزمنية
الدالة على المستقبل

* تتكون العبارة الزمنية من:

الرابط الزمني (تعبير ظرفي)
Afterعبارة زمنية
I have done my homework,عبارة رئيسية
I'll go to bed.

* يمكن أن تتضمن العبارة الزمنية أحد الروابط الزمنية مثل:

after	بعد	when	عندما	till / until	حتى
before	قبل	while	بينما	because	بسبب

* يمكن أن تتضمن العبارة الزمنية أحد التعبيرات الظرفية مثل:

as soon as	بمجرد أن	once	عندما	immediately	حالا بعد
by the time	قبل	the moment	في اللحظة التي	the minute	في الدقيقة التي

* لاحظ تكوين العبارة الزمنية:



- After I (do) **have done** my homework, I'll go to bed.
- She **will** call me as soon as she **arrives** (has arrived) in London.
- When it **gets** warmer, the snow **will** start to melt.



- He **won't** come until I **phone** (have phoned) him.
- I **won't** leave until I **write** (have written) this report.

* يمكننا استخدام أي صيغة من صيغ المستقبل في العبارة الرئيسية

- After I **have finished** my study, I **am going to** travel abroad as planned.
- * لا يمكننا استخدام **will** في العبارة الزمنية (الجملة التي بها الرابط الزمني)
- When she **comes**, she **will** tell you everything. (will come x)
- * إذا لم يأتي فاعل بعد بعض الروابط الزمنية يأتي بعدهم اسم أو الفعل مضاف إليه ing مثل:

after	بعد	when	عندما	until	حتى
before	قبل	while	بينما	till	حتى

- After **studying**, I will sleep. (= After I have studied.....)





1. He will inform us of the new date after he it. (2021)
 (a) knew (b) knows (c) will knew (d) had known
2. I able to write the report until I've done the research.
 (a) wasn't (b) didn't be (c) won't be (d) wouldn't be
3. Don't worry; I until you feel better.
 (a) didn't leave (b) won't leave (c) hadn't left (d) will leave
4. Once he the research, he'll start writing the report
 (a) has been doing (b) will do (c) has done (d) had done
5. I'll keep working hard until I the exam.
 (a) pass (b) passes (c) will pass (d) had passed
6. Don't worry, once I of the exam result, I will tell you.
 (a) have informed (b) was informed (c) have been informed (d) am informing
7. When we enough information, we'll tell you.
 (a) have (b) had (c) had had (d) will have
8. Once I making the cake, I'll give you some to taste.
 (a) will finish (b) had finished (c) have finished (d) will be finishing
9. Never quit a job you have till you another one.
 (a) found (b) have found (c) will find (d) will have found
10. Normal people won't travel in space until it less expensive.
 (a) had become (b) become (c) has become (d) will become
11. Once you your homework, will you tidy your room please?
 (a) have finished (b) will finish (c) had finished (d) finishes
12. When I the experiments, we'll collect all the results.
 (a) have done (b) will do (c) has done (d) does
13. I've connected to the internet, I'll download some new songs.
 (a) As (b) Till (c) Before (d) Once
14. Once the research, I will start writing the report.
 (a) I've done (b) I am doing (c) 'll do (d) I'd done
15. Don't worry; I won't leave until you
 (a) have been arrived (c) had arrived (b) will arrive (d) have arrived
16. After I have studied, I TV.
 (a) going to watch (b) watch (c) will watch (d) watches
17. My brother will go to the park when he his homework
 (a) finishes (b) had finished (c) finish (d) will finish
18. When I've fixed my computer, I you with your research.
 (a) will be helping (b) going to help (c) will have helped (d) will help
19. The moment you at the airport, I will be waiting for you.
 (a) 've arrived (b) are arriving (c) will be arriving (d) will arrive
20. When you school, will you join university?
 (a) leaves (b) leave (c) will leave (d) left
21. I won't buy a car until I a lot of money.
 (a) have saved (b) saved (c) will save (d) had saved



22. I..... there for you. Don't worry.
 (a) am being (b) am going to be (c) will have been (d) will be
23. to Canada tomorrow? - Yes, I have got the ticket and the visa.
 (a) Do you travel (b) Are you travelling (c) You will travel (d) Are you going travel
24. For the next year, Ahmed on an engineering project in Alexandria.
 (a) was working (b) will have worked (c) will be working (d) had been working
25. Seif and I the final match at the stadium tomorrow. I wonder if you could join us.
 (a) will watch (b) are watching (c) are going watch (d) watch
26. Watch out! The car you!
 (a) is going to hit (b) is hitting (c) hits (d) will hit
27. I can't meet you tonight because I my brother at the airport.
 (a) had met (b) am meeting (c) will meet (d) going to meet
28. I've enrolled on an English course. It on Sunday next week.
 (a) will start (b) is starting (c) is going to start (d) starts
29. In next week's radio programme, we to a famous scientist.
 (a) talk (b) will be talking (c) talking (d) have talked
30. In a few years' time, I think that all my friends at university!
 (a) will studying (b) going to study (c) is studying (d) will be studying
31. At the end of this month, they in their house for one year.
 (a) are being (b) are going to be (c) will have been (d) will be
32. He sick for six days tomorrow.
 (a) will be (b) are going to be (c) is (d) will have been
33. I can't come to the sports club next week because I to Aswan.
 (a) will travel (b) will be travelling (c) will travelling (d) will be traveled
34. They a new factory in this area by the end of 2030.
 (a) will have built (b) will be building (c) will build (d) are building
35. The new station by the prime minister next week.
 (a) opened (b) is being opened (c) will open (d) will be opened
36. At five o'clock tomorrow, she..... on a train to Alex.
 (a) will be travelling (b) will have travelled (c) going to travel (d) travels
37. We hope that by tomorrow the situation
 (a) is improving (b) improve (c) was improving (d) will have improved
38. I can't meet you this evening. I the shopping.
 (a) am doing (b) do (c) have done (d) may do
39. Don't phone me at 8.00 a.m. I the kids to school.
 (a) may drive (b) driving (c) drive (d) will be driving
40. Hmm, good idea! I the money hidden in this box until later.
 (a) will be keeping (b) have kept (c) will keep (d) will have kept
41. By the end of today, Ola four bars of chocolate.
 (a) will have eaten (b) eats (c) will be eating (d) has eaten
42. I'm excited that I next door to my best friend from tomorrow!
 (a) live (b) will have lived (c) have lived (d) will be living
43. I want to see you tomorrow. all day?
 (a) were you studying (b) Will you study (c) Will you be studying (d) have you studied
44. We won't be able to live in deserts until we enough water there.
 (a) will find (b) have found (c) finding (d) had found
45. We wouldn't be able to live in deserts until we enough water there.
 (a) will find (b) have found (c) finding (d) had found



Writing Vocabulary

blog	مدونة	argumentative essay	مقال جدلي	as a result	ونتيجة لذلك
comment	تعليق	descriptive essay	مقال وصفي	on a big scale	على نطاق واسع
express	يعبر عن	narrative essay	مقال روائي	as well as	بالإضافة إلى
expression	تعبير	expository essay	مقال تفسيري	on the whole	في المجمل
in addition	بالإضافة إلى ذلك	persuasive essay	مقال اقناعي	on balance	عموماً
warning	تحذير	sentence	جملة	on average	في المتوسط
positive effects	أثار ايجابية	phrase	عبارة	on one hand	من جهة
negative effects	أثار سلبية	paragraph	فقرة	on the other hand	من جهة أخرى
advantages and disadvantages	مزايا وعيوب	merits and demerits	مزايا وعيوب	pros and cons	مزايا وعيوب

Vocabulary for Translation

principles	مبادئ	disputes	نزاعات / خلافات	attitude	سلوك / اتجاه / موقف
shortage	نقص	eliminate	يقضي على	aim to/ at	يهدف إلى
factors	عوامل	tolerance	تسامح	be aware of	على وعي بـ
policy	سياسة	ignore	يتجاهل	burdens	أعباء
host	يستضيف	talent	موهبة	deterioration	تدهور
mass media	وسائل الإعلام	reclaim	يستصلح	consequences	عواقب / نتائج
revolution	ثورة	require	يتطلب	construction	بناء / تشييد
destruction	تخريب / دمار	enable	يمكن	consumption	استهلاك
value	قيمة	self-reliance	الاعتماد على الذات	virtues	فضائل
rate	معدل	self-sufficiency	الاكتفاء الذاتي	vision	رؤية
benefits	فوائد	self-control	ضبط النفس	alternatives	بدائل
exert	يبدل	self-sacrifice	التضحية بالذات		

Enrich your Language
Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الصعبة التي مرت على الطالب في أسئلة الوحدة



progress	التقدم	absence	غياب	detective	محقق
knowledge	المعرفة	achieve	يحقق / ينجز	mystery	لغز
production	الإنتاج	achievement	تحقيق / انجاز	murder	قتل
methods	طرق	accuse of	يتهم بـ	suspect	مشبه
adapt to	يتأقلم مع	adopt	يتبنى	optimism	تفاؤل
stability	الاستقرار	taxes	ضرائب	optimistic	متفائل
conscience	الضمير	witness	شاهد / يشهد	addiction	الإدمان
diabetes	مرض السكر	dilemma	ورطة / خيار بين أمور صعبة	in charge of	مسئول عن
motivation	تحفيز	financial	مالي	feedback	تغذية رجعية

Types of Essay

أنواع المقال



1 Persuasive (Argumentative) Essay مقال الإقناعي

- ◆ The writer seeks to **persuade** / **convince** the reader to **support** his specific **point of view** about a topic. يسعى الكاتب إلى إقناع القارئ ليدعم وجهة نظره في موضوع ما.
- ◆ It requires **reasons**, **facts** and **evidences** on the topic. يتطلب أسباب وحقائق ودلائل.
- ◆ The author takes a clearly **defined stance** on their **subject** and builds up an **evidence-based case** for it. يتخذ المؤلف موقفاً محدداً بخصوص موضوعه ويؤيده بالأدلة.

2 Reflective (Opinion) Essay مقال تأملي

- ◆ It may be a real **experience**, **imagined event**, **special object**, or a **place**, **something you read, watched or heard**. * قد يكون المقال التأملي خبرة حقيقية أو حدث تخيلي أو موضوع خاص أو مكان أو شيء قرأته أو شاهدته أو سمعته عنه.
- ◆ The writer **analyses** his experiences and explains how they created personal change. يحلل الكاتب خبرته ويشرح كيف أنشأت اختلاف شخصي.
- ◆ In an opinion essay, the writer **expresses** an **opinion** and **supports** that opinion with **facts** and **examples**. في مقال التعبير عن الرأي، يعبر فيه الكاتب عن رأيه ويدعم هذا الرأي بالحقائق والأمثلة.

3 Descriptive Essay مقال وصفي

- ◆ It **describes** the topic. يصف الموضوع.
- ◆ It **appeals** to the **five senses** (touch, smell, sight, sound, and taste) and uses **sensory details**. يخاطب الحواس الخمس ويستخدم تفاصيل حسية.
- ◆ It uses **personifications**, **metaphors**, **similes** and **creative styles**. * يستخدم التجسيديات الاستعارات والتشبيهات والأساليب الإبداعية.

4 Narrative Essay مقال قصصي / سردي

- ◆ It **narrates** / **tells** a story or a situation. يروي قصة أو موقف.
- ◆ It includes a **sequence** of actions. يشمل سرد تسلسل من الأحداث.
- ◆ It includes the **setting** of the scene (time & place). يشمل إعدادات المشهد (الوقت والمكان).

5 Expository / Informative Essay مقال تفسيري

- ◆ It **defines** something or **gives information**. إنه يعرف شيئاً ما أو يعطي معلومات.
- ◆ It **explains** a **process** and gives instructions. يشرح خطوات ويعطي تعليمات.
- ◆ It **needs research** and the **writer's knowledge**. يحتاج لبحث ومعرفة الكاتب.



How to express advantages and disadvantages



كيفية التعبير عن المزايا والعيوب

advantages

(المزايا)

On the one hand, من ناحية.....
On the whole, the pros are في المجمل
What I like about..... ما يعجبني في.....
The advantage of ... is that ميزة..... هو
The best thing aboutis أفضل شيء في..... هو

disadvantages

(العيوب)

On the other hand من ناحية أخرى
On the whole, the cons are في المجمل
What I don't like about..... ما لا يعجبني في.....
The disadvantage of ... is that عيب..... هو
The worst thing aboutis أسوأ شيء في..... هو

Exercises on Writing



- A/An essay provides a detailed sensory description of something.
 (a) narrative (b) descriptive (c) persuasive (d) expository
- A/An essay seeks to make the reader agree with the writer's point of view.
 (a) narrative (b) descriptive (c) persuasive (d) expository
- A/An essay narrates a story.
 (a) narrative (b) descriptive (c) argumentative (d) expository
- A/An essay defines something or gives instructions.
 (a) narrative (b) descriptive (c) argumentative (d) expository
- "Describe what it might be like to live on another planet." This is a title for a/an essay.
 (a) descriptive (b) narrative (c) persuasive (d) expository
- A/An essay is the suitable type when you want to write about "What is the greatest challenge facing young people today?"
 (a) expository (b) narrative (c) descriptive (d) argumentative
- A/An essay is the suitable type when you want to write about "A situation I will never forget".
 (a) expository (b) narrative (c) persuasive (d) descriptive
- "Write a story about your first day of school." This is a title for a/an essay.
 (a) descriptive (b) narrative (c) persuasive (d) expository
- A/An ... essay is the suitable type when you want to write about "Steps to learn English".
 (a) expository (b) narrative (c) persuasive (d) descriptive
- A/An essay is a type of essay that appeals to the senses of touch, smell, sight, sound, and taste.
 (a) descriptive (b) narrative (c) persuasive (d) expository
- "Explain how the invention of the printing press changed European society in the 15th century." This is a title for a/an essay.
 (a) descriptive (b) argumentative (c) persuasive (d) expository
- A narrative essay is the one that
 (a) provides a clear, focused explanation of a topic.
 (b) presents an extended evidence-based argument.
 (c) tells a story about an imaginative one.
 (d) provides a detailed sensory description of something.



1. Creative thinking, which is necessary for success in life, is the process by which individuals bring new ideas.

- (أ) التفكير الإبداعي ، الضروري للنجاح في الحياة ، هو العملية التي يجلب المجتمع من خلالها أفكاراً جديدة.
 (ب) التفكير الإبداعي ، الضروري للنجاح في الحياة ، هو العملية التي يجلب الأفراد من خلالها أفكاراً جديدة.
 (ج) التفكير النقدي ، الضروري للنجاح في الحياة ، هو العملية التي يجلب الأفراد من خلالها أفكاراً جديدة.
 (د) التفكير الإبداعي ، الضرورة للنجاح في الحياة ، هو العملية التي يجلب الأفراد من خلالها أفكاراً جديدة.

2. Caring for people with special needs and providing them with a decent life is a national duty that the individuals and the government must do together.

- (أ) رعاية ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة وتوفير الحياة الكريمة لهم واجب وطني على الأفراد والحكومة القيام به معاً.
 (ب) رعاية ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة وتوفير الحياة الكريمة لهم واجب دولي على الأفراد والحكومة القيام به معاً.
 (ج) رعاية ذوي القدرات الخاصة وتوفير الحياة الكريمة لهم واجب وطني على الأفراد والحكومة القيام به معاً.
 (د) رعاية ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة وتوفير الحياة الكريمة لهم واجب وطني على الأسرة والحكومة القيام به معاً.

3. The government establishes projects to increase national production and encourage the private sector to invest their capital.

- (أ) تقوم الحكومة بإنشاء مشاريع لزيادة الإنتاج الدولي . وتشجيع القطاع الخاص على استثمار رأس المال .
 (ب) قامت الحكومة بإنشاء مشاريع لزيادة الإنتاج المحلي . وتشجيع القطاع الخاص على استثمار رأس المال .
 (ج) تقوم الحكومة بإنشاء مشاريع لزيادة الإنتاج المحلي . وتشجيع القطاع العام على استثمار رأس المال .
 (د) تقوم الحكومة بإنشاء مشاريع لزيادة الإنتاج المحلي . وتشجيع القطاع الخاص على استثمار رأس المال .

٤. تلعب الرياضة دوراً حيوياً في حياتنا . فمن خلالها نكتسب الكثير من الفضائل مثل التعاون.

- Ⓐ Sport plays a vital rule in our life. Through them we acquire many virtues such as cooperation.
 Ⓑ Sports play a vital role in our life. Through them we require many virtues such as cooperation.
 Ⓒ Sports plays a vital role in our life. Through them we acquire many virtues such as cooperation.
 Ⓓ Sports play a vital role in our life. Through them we acquire many virtues such as cooperation.

٥. لقد لعبت المرأة المصرية دائماً دوراً حيوياً في تحسين المجتمع ونمو الاقتصاد المصري.

- Ⓐ Egyptian women have always played a vital role in improving society and the grown of the Egyptian economy.
 Ⓑ Egyptian women have always played a vital role in improving society and the growth of the Egyptian economic.
 Ⓒ Egyptian women have always played a vital role in improving society and the growth of the Egyptian economy.
 Ⓓ Egyptian women have always played a vital rule in improving society and the growth of the Egyptian economy.

٦. إن تحقيق التقدم لبلدنا الحبيب سيظل مجرد حلم مستحيل إذا لم نتمكن من مواجهة الزيادة السكانية.

- Ⓐ Achieving progress for our beloved country will remain just an impossible dream if we are not able to face over pollution.
 Ⓑ Achieving progress for our beloved country will remain just an impossible dream if we are not able to face overpopulation.
 Ⓒ Achieving progress for our beloved country will remain just an impossible dream if we are able to face over population.
 Ⓓ Achieving progress for our beloved country will remain just a possible dream if we are not able to face over population.



اقرأ هذا المقال وقم بترجمته الى اللغة العربية

"Modern technology"

Modern technology has revolutionized the way we live, work, and interact with each other. From smartphones and social media to artificial intelligence and the Internet of Things, technology has transformed virtually every aspect of modern life.

One of the main impacts of modern technology is on communication and information sharing. With the advent of the internet and social media, people can now connect with each other instantaneously from anywhere in the world. This has opened up new opportunities for collaboration, innovation, and social interaction.

Modern technology has also transformed the way we work and do business. From remote work and telecommuting to online marketplaces and e-commerce platforms, technology has made it easier than ever to start and grow a business. It has also increased efficiency and productivity in many industries, from manufacturing and logistics to healthcare and education.

However, modern technology also has its challenges and drawbacks. It can be addictive and distracting, and it can lead to social isolation and the erosion of face-to-face communication skills. It can also exacerbate social and economic inequality, particularly if access to technology is limited or unequal.

To maximize the benefits of modern technology while mitigating its negative impacts, it is important to approach technology use in a thoughtful and responsible manner. This may involve setting boundaries and limits on technology use, investing in education and training to ensure that everyone has access to and is able to use technology effectively, and promoting digital literacy and responsible online behavior.

Overall, modern technology has the potential to improve our lives in many ways, from enhancing communication and collaboration to driving innovation and economic growth. By using technology in a responsible and thoughtful way, we can create a better and more equitable world for everyone.



Do you
remember?



a - an - the - no article

1. She always said that when she grew up she wanted to be
☐ a doctor ☐ a doctor ☐ the doctor ☐ doctors
2. Spain is European country.
☐ an ☐ the ☐ no article ☐ a
3. What is biggest country in the world?
☐ a ☐ the ☐ an ☐ no article
4. I read a book. book is really useful.
☐ A ☐ An ☐ The ☐ No article

Do you
remember?



(If) conditional

5. If I a lot of money, I would surely build a hospital in my area.
☐ have ☐ have had ☐ hadn't had ☐ had
6. If I wise, I would have saved money and bought the cell phone I wanted.
☐ had been ☐ hadn't been ☐ were ☐ weren't
7. he enough money, he would buy a new car.
☐ If ☐ Had ☐ Should ☐ Were
8. studying hard, he would have got high marks.
☐ In case ☐ As long as ☐ Without ☐ By

Do you
remember?



Pronouns & Question tag

9. He's given a tour round historic places every time he visits Cairo, ?
☐ hasn't he ☐ isn't he ☐ does he ☐ he isn't
10. This is their car. That car is , too.
☐ theirs ☐ their ☐ them ☐ there
11. I think everyone is getting ready for the wedding party, ?
☐ isn't she ☐ aren't they? ☐ isn't he? ☐ don't I

Do you
remember?



so - such - too - enough

12. The weather was last night that I couldn't go shopping.
☐ so a bad ☐ so bad ☐ such a bad ☐ such bad
13. I have many friends that I never get bored.
☐ so ☐ such ☐ such a ☐ enough
14. We haven't got money to buy a new car yet.
☐ enough ☐ too much ☐ too many ☐ quite

Do you
remember?



Linking words

15. I've felt extremely tired today I went to bed early last night.
☐ because ☐ however ☐ although ☐ so
16. writing his own novels, he translated French and Italian literature into Arabic.
☐ As well as ☐ Because of ☐ In addition ☐ In spite of
17. He was depressed, he went to see his advisor.
☐ as ☐ but ☐ because ☐ so



1. My grandmother can still volunteer work; she enjoys helping others.
☐ a make ☐ b do ☐ c refuse ☐ d abuse
2. The real why he was angry is that he was insulted openly.
☐ a merit ☐ b result ☐ c reason ☐ d opinion
3. Reading enriches our culture and a difference to our lives.
☐ a does ☐ b makes ☐ c sits ☐ d appears
4. She would read a short story before going to bed.
☐ a like ☐ b prefer ☐ c better ☐ d rather
5. Smoking is a very harmful habit to give
☐ a up ☐ b back ☐ c away ☐ d in
6. I'm passionate protecting the environment.
☐ a with ☐ b of ☐ c about ☐ d by
7. What are the factors that to achieving more progress in industry?
☐ a lead ☐ b add ☐ c increase ☐ d raise
8. We should all take in our cultural heritage and glorious civilisation.
☐ a care ☐ b place ☐ c bird ☐ d pride
9. I hope to take a five- holiday to have some rest and restore my energy.
☐ a days' ☐ b day's ☐ c day ☐ d days
10. The police are going to look other ways to fight online crime.
☐ a up ☐ b into ☐ c down ☐ d off
11. A diet high in carbohydrates and fats may weight gain.
☐ a aim at ☐ b result from ☐ c take out ☐ d lead to
12. Did you know who was charge of the new factory in our town?
☐ a in ☐ b of ☐ c at ☐ d with
13. Please turn down the volume; I'm suffering severe headaches.
☐ a with ☐ b from ☐ c of ☐ d by
14. My uncle has an important decision to work for the private sector.
☐ a made ☐ b done ☐ c sat ☐ d thought
15. You have to be when using social media if you want to enjoy it safely.
☐ a aimless ☐ b careless ☐ c sensitive ☐ d sensible
16. Ten people at were injured because of the bus accident.
☐ a least ☐ b most ☐ c list ☐ d last
17. My uncle is an engineer for a big company in El Obour City.
☐ a electrician ☐ b electricity ☐ c electrical ☐ d electric
18. Finally, I the training courses that were necessary to get the job I wanted.
☐ a explored ☐ b did ☐ c created ☐ d fabricated
19. Can you explain the why agriculture needs to change from one place to another?
☐ a reason ☐ b result ☐ c cause ☐ d effect
20. You should listen to the lecturer carefully and your notes.
☐ a do ☐ b take ☐ c ignore ☐ d disregard
21. You should do your best to your goals.
☐ a ignore ☐ b reach ☐ c achieve ☐ d b & c
22. The new secretary was worried he wouldn't be able to with his boss's demands.
☐ a run ☐ b race ☐ c cope ☐ d carry
23. In order to improve your mental health, you need to responsibility for the things you can control.
☐ a sit ☐ b let ☐ c make ☐ d take

**A****Vocabulary and Structure**

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Scientists have discovered permanent liquid water on Mars. Permanent is an antonym for
a renewable **b** temporary **c** continuous **d** everlasting
2. Wood goes through a/an which turns it into paper.
a experience **b** operation **c** profession **d** process
3. Noha had a big birthday cake in the shape of the pyramids!
a constantly **b** spectacularly **c** shortly **d** accurately
4. Earth is one of the eight planets of our
a planet system **b** sun system **c** solar discipline **d** solar system
5. We can learn more and more about the around us.
a social **b** universal **c** universe **d** environmental
6. Scientists have already sent spacecraft onto the of planets such as Mars.
a flat **b** surround **c** face **d** surface
7. New teaching methods encourage the children to in different ways.
a approach **b** teach **c** implement **d** practice
8. Once I the research, I'll start the report.
a had done **b** does **c** has done **d** have done
9. Within the next few years, we able to see tigers in the wild, only in zoos.
a going to be **b** wouldn't be **c** won't be **d** won't have been
10. We a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
a would have **b** are having **c** were having **d** have
11. We have already made all the preparations. We ... our sister's wedding party tomorrow.
a are giving **b** will give **c** are going to give **d** gave
12. According to the timetable the next bus at 10 a.m.
a will move **b** moves **c** is going to move **d** is moving
13. By 2050, I think that astronomers new planets outside our solar system.
a will have found **b** find **c** have found **d** are finding
14. When you want to introduce an opposite opinion when you are writing, you can say
a In the other way **b** On the other hand **c** By the other hand **d** On one side

B**Reading Comprehension**

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Basel Rashid, who was a famous detective, working for businessmen to protect them and solve mysteries related to their work, had finished working on a crime in Aswan and was out to go home on the Spanish Train. When Basel got on the train, he noticed that it was unusually full for the time of year. Soon after the train had left Aswan, a wealthy businessman, Mr. Mourad asked Basel to protect him because he believed his life was in danger. Although Mourad offered Basel a lot of money to do this, the detective did not believe the man's story and refused to help him.

During the night the train had to stop because of heavy rain. The next morning, Mourad was found dead: he had been murdered. Had someone got on the train and killed him?

Now Basel believed Mourad's story and, together with a doctor, who was also on the train, he started work to solve the crime. The two men soon discovered that Mourad had a secret identity. He was not a businessman, but a criminal who was hated by many



people. After examining the train and Mourad's body, Basel realised that the man had almost certainly been murdered by one of the 13 people from the same part of the train as Mourad. This meant that there were 13 suspects. One by one, Basel discovered that these 13 people all had a good reason to hate Mourad. Together, they had carefully planned what they were going to do and had all taken part in the murder. This was why the Spanish train had been so full on that journey.

15. Basel found out there were 13 suspects because
- ☐ a Mourad told him while dying
 - ☐ b he checked their identities
 - ☐ c he knew they hated Mourad
 - ☐ d the doctor told him so
16. The central idea of the story is ".....".
- ☐ a Criminals would help to protect each other
 - ☐ b Crime would be committed by the help of the police
 - ☐ c Criminals always face their fears of death
 - ☐ d The Spanish train mysterious crime
17. Mourad thought he was certainly in danger so
- ☐ a he was suffering from heart problems
 - ☐ b he asked Basel for help
 - ☐ c the detective warned him not to take that train
 - ☐ d the doctor had examined him the day before
18. The sentence that can summarise the last paragraph is
- ☐ a identifying who Mr Mourad really was and his real job
 - ☐ b protecting the other passengers from the murders
 - ☐ c discovering Mourad's secret passport and his work as a spy
 - ☐ d finding out Mourad was wrong when he asked the detective's help
19. Basel did not want to help Mr Mourad
- ☐ a to take part in his murder
 - ☐ b as he was the murderer
 - ☐ c to kill the other criminals
 - ☐ d as he thought he was a liar
20. Basel was in Aswan
- ☐ a because he worked as a policeman
 - ☐ b because he was on a secret mission
 - ☐ c to investigate Mourad's murder
 - ☐ d to arrest people who killed Mourad
21. Although Basel refused to help Mr Mourad, he.....
- ☐ a was right not to help Mr Mourad
 - ☐ b helped the doctor to reach the truth
 - ☐ c suspected few of the passengers
 - ☐ d regretted helping Mr Mourad
22. According to the passage, one must the others when they ask.
- ☐ a help
 - ☐ b ignore
 - ☐ c encourage
 - ☐ d defeat

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

When we look to the future and consider technology and its effects on education and employment round the world, there are definitely reasons for optimism. It may be easiest to see some of these in parts of the world such as the Middle East, Asia and Africa where the creation of global markets for services, such as IT, which previously didn't exist is allowing talented individuals to have successful careers. We see people in these regions who may not have had access to traditional forms of face-to-face education, such as university studies, taking advantage of online courses to learn computer science. They can then go on to develop codes and create and sell applications, none of which would have been possible without the internet and the associated technology that goes along with it.

This phenomenon, however, isn't only happening in the Middle East, Asia and Africa. We're also seeing new possibilities for employment opening up in other parts of the world where a larger proportion of the population can access conventional university education. We see companies which allow people to make crafts at home, such as handmade jewellery, and sell those items to people all over the world online. These people can become entrepreneurs and they're opening up markets that wouldn't have existed forty years ago.

All of this suggests that young people today need to develop different types of skills than those who came before them. They need to be able to work independently and manage their time effectively so they can potentially do things like developing a new skill online on their own. They also need to learn how to present and market their work online as well as other skills that we associate with entrepreneurship, like how to keep financial records for your business.

23. Students are taking advantage of online courses to learn computer science
 (a) thanks to technology. (b) despite having no access to the internet.
 (c) although they have access to traditional forms of face-to-face education.
 (d) because they are against change.
24. According to the passage, we have reasons for optimism because
 (a) we have education and employment round the world.
 (b) of the impacts of technology on education and employment round the world.
 (c) the creation of global markets for services didn't exist.
 (d) we have access to traditional forms of face-to-face education.
25. According to the passage, creating and selling an app requires
 (a) only the internet. (b) having a lot of money.
 (c) the integration of different types of technology. (d) being optimistic.
26. Young people need to to cope with modern life with high technology.
 (a) work dependently (b) develop different types of skills
 (c) look for traditional jobs (d) avoid being pessimistic
27. According to the passage, the markets for online crafts
 (a) require no technology to be sold. (b) started to flourish forty years ago.
 (c) help no people to become entrepreneurs. (d) didn't exist forty years ago.
28. The underlined word "phenomenon" refers to
 (a) the lack of online courses. (b) encouraging face-to-face education.
 (c) avoiding the harms of technology.
 (d) the use of technology to have employment or earn money.
29. What is the main idea of the passage?
 (a) The demerits of some types of technology (b) The importance of technology
 (c) Online markets (d) Face-to-face education
30. We see people in these regions who may not have had access to traditional forms of face-to-face education. In this sentence, "these" refers to
 (a) regions in the Middle East. (b) regions all over the world.
 (c) regions in Africa. (d) regions in Africa, Asia and the Middle East

Choose the correct translation from a, b, c or d:

31. Learning foreign languages and computer skills is a necessity for every learner at the present time to obtain a suitable job.
 (أ) يعد تعليم اللغات الأجنبية ومهارات الكمبيوتر ضرورة لكل متعلم في الوقت الحالي للحصول على وظيفة مناسبة.
 (ب) يعد تعلم اللغات الأجنبية ومهارات الكمبيوتر ضرورة لكل متعلم في الوقت الحالي للحصول على وظيفة مناسبة.
 (ج) يعد تعلم اللغات الغربية ومهارات الكمبيوتر ضرورة لكل متعلم في الوقت الحالي للحصول على وظيفة مناسبة.
 (د) يعد تعلم اللغات الأجنبية ومهارات الكمبيوتر ضرورة لكل متعلم في الوقت الحالي للحصول على مهمة مناسبة.
32. We use the best methods to raise our young children because they are our hope for the near future and the basis for the progress of our beloved country.
 (أ) نستخدم أفضل الطرق لرفع أطفالنا الصغار لأنهم أملنا في المستقبل القريب وأساس لتقدم بلدنا الحبيب.
 (ب) نستخدم أفضل الطرق لتربية أطفالنا الصغار لأنهم أملنا في المستقبل المجاور وأساس لتقدم بلدنا الحبيب.
 (ج) نستخدم أفضل الطرق لتربية أطفالنا الصغار لأنهم أملنا في المستقبل القريب وأساس لتقدم بلدنا الحبيب.
 (د) استخدمنا أفضل الطرق لتربية أطفالنا الصغار لأنهم أملنا في المستقبل القريب وأساس لتقدم بلدنا الحبيب.



٣٣. إن القراءة وسيلة لتنمية الثقافة وتحصيل المعرفة النافعة فى وقت الفراغ، بينما ممارسة الرياضة تساعد فى الحفاظ على اللياقة البدنية.

- a) Reading is a way to develop culture and gain useful knowledge at free time, whilst exercise helps maintain physical fitness.
- b) Reading is a way to develop culture and win useful knowledge at free time, and exercise helps maintain physical fitness.
- c) Reading is a way to develop culture and gain useful knowledge at free time, despite exercise helps maintain physical fitness.
- d) Reading is a way to develop culture and gain useful knowledge at free time, and exercise helps maintain mental fitness.

٣٤. إن تحسين الإنتاج وزيادة الصادرات ضروريان لتحقيق الاستقرار الاقتصادي.

- a) Improving production and increasing imports are necessary to achieve economic stability.
- b) Improving production and increasing exports are necessity to achieve economic stability.
- c) Improving production and increasing exports are necessary to achieve economically stability.
- d) Improving production and increasing exports are necessary to achieve economic stability.

Answer the following critical thinking questions (Great Expectations):

35. "I'll never cry again." What do you think these words show about Pip?.

36. If you were Miss Havisham, would you choose to live like her? Why/Why not? Support your answer with reasons.

37. Write Six lines (Or a paragraph) (Or an essay) on the following topic:

"The most important invention from your point of view"





Exercises on Vocabulary



1. Publishers suffer significant losses as a result of book
 (a) accuracy (b) privacy (c) piracy (d) literacy
2. It is important that your C.V. your skills and achievements.
 (a) spotlights (b) flashlights (c) plights (d) highlights
3. Many businesses suffered great losses due to last week's earthquake, so they were financially by the government.
 (a) depended (b) compensated (c) mended (d) replaced
4. Researchers are the effects of exposing infants to mobile phones.
 (a) installing (b) grabbing (c) implementing (d) investigating
5. Art activities help students' creativity levels.
 (a) replace (b) avoid (c) raise (d) experience
6. Arab writers have made great to world literature since ancient times.
 (a) contribution (b) elimination (c) precaution (d) isolation
7. The accident that took place yesterday on the main road resulted in a lot of
 (a) casualties (b) solutions (c) relatives (d) killers
8. My uncle is multilingual, so he his children to learn different languages.
 (a) rises (b) raises (c) prevents (d) discourages
9. Don't worry, sir. The police are going to the crime and arrest the suspect.
 (a) reregulate (b) investigate (c) calculate (d) appreciate
10. The school principal an explanation for my brother's frequent absence from school.
 (a) experienced (b) misled (c) demanded (d) qualified
11. Women's rights organisations are fighting against women around the globe.
 (a) universe (b) prejudice (c) fortune (d) men
12. One of the biggest limitations that he had to in his old job was the instability of his working hours.
 (a) overcome (b) income (c) welcome (d) outcome
13. Her sudden disappearance from her neighbourhood all her family and friends.
 (a) implemented (b) overcame (c) shocked (d) surrounded
14. My neighbour is easily irritated; he is
 (a) quiet (b) modest (c) tolerate (d) grumpy
15. Being grumpy most of the time may push people away from you.
 The word grumpy means to be in mood.
 (a) a good (b) a bad (c) an optimistic (d) a jealous
16. Some women can hardly their home lives with their careers.
 (a) separate (b) balance (c) complete (d) insulate
17. An octopus's ability to adapt to its surroundings is really
 (a) impressive (b) role model (c) significantly (d) completed
18. Don't say anything about my mother's birthday present so that you don't the surprise!
 (a) hide (b) appear (c) spoil (d) speak



19. The challenges her parents experienced were a source of for the stories she wrote.
☐ a achievement ☐ b disability ☐ c inspiration ☐ d presentation
20. We waited for the announcement of the winner with bated breath. This means:
☐ a We actually expected who the winner was.
☐ b We were eager to know who the winner was.
☐ c We waited to know the winner although he/she was known.
☐ d We had no desire to wait for the announcement of the winner.
21. The manager's speech left a powerful on the employees.
☐ a cause ☐ b excuse ☐ c reason ☐ d impact
22. Fortunately, Mayar Sherif became the first woman to be in the Women's Tennis Association's top 100 players.
☐ a risked ☐ b ranked ☐ c left ☐ d beaten
23. She had to overcome many to reach her goals.
☐ a proofs ☐ b predictions ☐ c obstacles ☐ d universes
24. Mr. Ali is an exceptional; he uses various techniques and activities to engage his students.
☐ a someone ☐ b lecturer ☐ c learner ☐ d woman
25. Due to strong winds, the boat kept in circles.
☐ a swimming ☐ b learning ☐ c surrounding ☐ d spinning
26. her lack of life experience, she was an easy victim for scams.
☐ a Owing to ☐ b Contributing ☐ c Changing ☐ d A reason
27. Dedicating your life to a noble cause is one of the most things you can do.
☐ a humble ☐ b comfortable ☐ c shameful ☐ d honourable
28. Her mother is the main for her patience and struggle in life.
☐ a institution ☐ b Invention ☐ c inspiration ☐ d intention
29. He isn't for this job. He has only two years' experience in the field.
☐ a inherited ☐ b noted ☐ c wandered ☐ d qualified
30. People are usually differently if they are elderly.
☐ a hoped ☐ b treated ☐ c hopeful ☐ d treatment
31. The launch of the sent to explore the planet Mars was aired on television.
☐ a universe ☐ b spacecraft ☐ c pilot ☐ d astronomer
32. are constantly searching for planets which may support human life.
☐ a Astrologers ☐ b Astronomers ☐ c Archaeologists ☐ d Psychologists
33. If you are in danger of suffering from burnout, you will usually stress.
☐ a hide ☐ b cure ☐ c damage ☐ d experience
34. The new Bluetooth speakers were after a huge demand for them was received.
☐ a pouted ☐ b turned down ☐ c involved ☐ d mass produced
35. There seems to be no historical for most of the legends about King Arthur.
☐ a knights ☐ b causes ☐ c chivalry ☐ d evidence
36. After the match, I had to my foot in ice-cold water to reduce the swelling.
☐ a reverse ☐ b immerse ☐ c dry ☐ d heal
37. Her outrage was by the struggles that women in her village had gone through.
☐ a pleased ☐ b coped ☐ c suffered ☐ d sparked
38. After he finishes his university studies, he will study for a master's in political science.
☐ a degree ☐ b effect ☐ c licence ☐ d flight
39. The solution he proposed in the meeting proved to be expensive and
☐ a illustrated ☐ b dusty ☐ c inconvenient ☐ d upset

40. After three weeks of illness, my aunt's health condition improved
 (a) spectacularly (b) interesting (c) accurately (d) deadly
41. Unfortunately, the accident left the young man disabled.
 (a) permanently (b) permanent (c) temporary (d) temporarily
42. The artist created book that told stories through vivid images.
 (a) an illustrated (b) a frightened (c) an evolving (d) a distant
43. Since immigrating to Canada, Mark has been struggling to with his friends.
 (a) keep the touch (b) stay in touch (c) keep on touch (d) stay to touch
44. I applied for a one-month to learn cooking professionally.
 (a) apprenticeship (b) sensor (c) responsibility (d) self-care
45. He is praised by everyone because he has faced many during his journey to success.
 (a) respects (b) chances (c) challenges (d) prohibitions
46. The investigators are searching for a/an that he is the murderer.
 (a) Improvement (b) prove (c) evidence (d) development
47. He took too much time to be familiar the customs of the English society.
 (a) for (b) on (c) with (d) at
48. Teachers should encourage shy students to participate class activities.
 (a) of (b) on (c) for (d) in
49. She herself in completing her research.
 (a) operated (b) evolved (c) immersed (d) recognised
50. We had a virtual meeting online. "Virtual" is an antonym for "".
 (a) actual (b) imaginary (c) supposed (d) temporary
51. A/An newspaper is a formal one with large pages and a few photos.
 (a) tablet (b) informative (c) broadsheet (d) tabloid
52. Mai was of murdering her drunken and violent husband.
 (a) employed (b) convicted (c) rewarded (d) awarded
53. I feel ashamed that I brought to you so much trouble. The antonym of "ashamed" is
 (a) proud (b) shy (c) embarrassed (d) regretful
54. She usually works hard; she herself in her work.
 (a) avoids (b) immerses (c) imagines (d) frees
55. We should all take in our cultural heritage and civilisation.
 (a) care (b) place (c) pride (d) bird
56. is an unfair or unreasonable opinion because you do not have enough knowledge.
 (a) Pride (b) Prejudice (c) Stereotype (d) Determination
57. The patient waited the report of the his case with breath.
 (a) bated (b) baited (c) bided (d) bitten
58. of medical equipment makes the hospital unable to deal with the pandemic.
 (a) Lock (b) Leak (c) Lake (d) Lack
59. The head master to know why the students were all late.
 (a) wandered (b) demanded (c) forced (d) told
60. The evidence was not enough for the judge to condemn the accused man.
 (a) affecting (b) impressive (c) persuasive (d) moving
61. The of the woman as a homemaker no longer exists; she now holds key positions around the world.
 (a) stereo (b) stereotype (c) location (d) site



Exercises on Grammar



1. She has lived in Cairo since she married.
a had got **b** gets **c** has got **d** got
2. Sorry, you cannot talk to my father now. He to the market
a has gone **b** goes **c** was gone **d** went
3. He told me that he the day before.
a would travel **b** is travelling **c** will travel **d** had travelled
4. After he had received the request, the consent
a was sent **b** has been sent **c** is sending **d** had been sent
5. He has played football in this club his childhood.
a still **b** for **c** so far **d** since
6. Have you finished the task ? - I can't believe that.
a ever **b** already **c** just **d** yet
7. Don't touch the wall. It
a has just been painted **b** has painted **c** is painted **d** had been painted
8. The radio by Guglielmo Marconi in 1895.
a has been invented **b** was invented **c** invented **d** is invited
9. Sally for 3 hours now. She must be tired.
a is studying **b** studies **c** study **d** has been studying
10. This is the most expensive car I have seen.
a just **b** ever **c** already **d** never
11. My son didn't know what he in his trip to China, their foods were different.
a was feeding **b** has been fed **c** is fed **d** was being fed
12. He's a wonderful player. He three goals in the match so far.
a is scoring **b** has scored **c** scores **d** scored
13. The 1998 World Cup for football in France.
a will be played **b** played **c** was played **d** was being played
14. The thief is still free and yet.
a isn't caught **b** wasn't caught **c** hasn't caught **d** hasn't been caught
15. It's five years since I last my cousin.
a have seen **b** see **c** had seen **d** saw
16. Although we neighbours for 10 months, we haven't spoken to each other.
a have been **b** were **c** are **d** have been being
17. The new station by the prime minister next week.
a opened **b** is being opened **c** will open **d** will be opened
18. What you since I saw you last month?
a did/do **b** are/doing **c** do/do **d** have/been doing
19. She from the symptoms of Coronavirus for the last 5 days.
a is suffering **b** will have suffered **c** has been suffering **d** was suffering
20. They the cold weather of Europe after living for 5 years there.
a didn't use to **b** got used to **c** used to **d** would
21. We given the tickets before we went to the stadium.
a has been **b** will be **c** is **d** had been
22. The robber yesterday, was sent to prison
a arrested **b** that arrested **c** arresting **d** who arrested
23. The police couldn't find the little girl who yesterday.
a had disappeared **b** was disappearing **c** had been disappeared **d** was disappeared

24. She said she her friend for ages.
 (a) doesn't see (b) hasn't seen (c) hadn't seen (d) saw
25. He in this factory for 30 years. He'll retire next year.
 (a) has worked (b) was working (c) worked (d) works
26. There isn't any rice in the kitchen now. It all
 (a) has / eaten (b) has / been eaten (c) had / eaten (d) was / being eaten
27. My son a cold since the start of term.
 (a) was having (b) will have (c) is having (d) has had
28. Both teams to take part in the interview before they knew that they were required to be there at the same time.
 (a) have agreed (b) had agreed (c) were agreeing (d) had been agreeing
29. The director will be happier we've finished this project.
 (a) when (b) while (c) until (d) before
30. John's parents in the same house for as long as John can remember.
 (a) lived (b) have lived (c) were living (d) will live
31. Before Mai published her report, she 17 different sets of results.
 (a) has tested (b) has been testing (c) had tested (d) had been testing
32. Historians believe that she five thousand patients before she retired.
 (a) had treated (b) treat (c) has treated (d) had been treating
33. Yesterday's presentation by a new professor.
 (a) has been given (b) was given (c) had given (d) is given
34. permission for us to publish the story yet?
 (a) Have you got (b) Do you get (c) You've got (d) Were you getting
35. I thought he was angry because I him shouting, but he was just excited about the tournament.
 (a) was seeing (b) seeing (c) had been seeing (d) had seen
36. Before the final match, the tennis player a bad cold and so found it incredibly difficult to hit the ball with as much strength as usual.
 (a) had had (b) has had (c) has been having (d) had been having
37. The deadline for the job had already once before.
 (a) been extended (b) extended (c) extends (d) to be extended
38. The results showed that they were not measurements of economic development that they'd ever seen.
 (a) useful (b) less useful (c) more useful (d) the most useful
39. By the end of today, Ahmed four bars of chocolate.
 (a) will have eaten (b) eats (c) will be eating (d) has eaten
40. Jana so happy ever since she passed all of her exams recently.
 (a) has been (b) is being (c) was (d) will be being
41. It all afternoon, so the pavement is wet and will remain that way until it stops.
 (a) rained (b) is raining (c) has rained (d) has been raining
42. When I was at school, people much about climate change.
 (a) don't talk (b) weren't talking (c) haven't talked (d) haven't been talking
43. We hope that by tomorrow the situation
 (a) is improving (b) improve (c) was improving (d) will have improved
44. My sister ten books this month and she enjoyed all of them!
 (a) has read (b) reads (c) is reading (d) has been reading
45. John the editor of this news website for a long time now.
 (a) has been (b) was being (c) was (d) is
46. I'm excited that I next door to my best friend from tomorrow!
 (a) live (b) will have lived (c) have lived (d) will be living



47. All interns will the chance to attend the new training programme.
a offer **b** be offered **c** been offered **d** to be offered
48. It's already quite late, so little James when you arrive.
a is sleeping **b** will sleep **c** will have slept **d** will be sleeping
49. She didn't like them much and preferred to work with people who were
a kindest **b** kinder **c** the kindest **d** kinder than
50. to the plane as they were closing the gate?
a Have you run **b** You're running **c** Had you run **d** Were you running
51. Don't worry about your husband! After the surgery, the nurse him constantly.
a monitors **b** will be monitoring **c** is monitoring **d** have monitored
52. I'll down the address for you.
a have Aya write **b** got Aya writing **c** got Aya to write **d** get Aya written
53. She the report when the telephone rang.
a wrote **b** is writing **c** was writing **d** has been writing
54. Did you your eyesight before you took your driving test?
a got a doctor to examine **b** have a doctor examine
c had a doctor examined **d** got a doctor examining
55. We were all busy. While I was typing the final report, Mr Tamer for the new meeting.
a preparing **b** had prepared **c** is preparing **d** was preparing
56. of the terrible news, she fainted.
a Been informed **b** After informing
c Having informed **d** Having been informed
57. I want to see you tomorrow. all day?
a were you studying **b** Will you study **c** Will you be studying **d** have you studied
58. before home?
a Had your room tidied / returning **b** Had your room been tidied / returning
c Had your room been tidied / returned **d** Has your room been tidied/ you returning
59. I'm worried; the missing car yet.
a hadn't been found **b** hasn't found **c** hasn't been found **d** didn't find
60. I am afraid I preparing dinner by the time my father returns home at night.
a hadn't finished **b** won't be finished
c shouldn't have finished **d** won't have finished
61. Stop boasting about your achievements; you about them for an hour now!
a had talked **b** have talked **c** had been talking **d** have been talking
62. He seemed to be exhausted because he hard all day.
a has worked **b** had been working **c** has been working **d** had worked
63. Once I my homework, I will go to the club with my friends.
a have finished **b** will finish **c** was finishing **d** had finished
64. More schools all over Egypt next summer as planned.
a were to be built **b** are going to be built **c** are building **d** will be building
65. My mother the housework when I returned home, so I helped her finish that work.
a was doing **b** has done **c** had done **d** is doing
66. I realised I my watch in the office when I home.
a have left / returned **b** was leaving / returned
c left / had returned **d** had left / returned
67. I think more desert land by 2030.
a will have been reclaimed **b** will have reclaimed
c will reclaim **d** will be reclaimed



1. In fact, we are much luckier than our grandfathers because we enjoy lots of things which have made our life easier and more comfortable.

- (أ) في الواقع نحن أكثر حظاً من أجدادنا لأننا نتمتع بالكثير من الأشياء التي جعلت حياتنا أسهل وأكثر راحة.
 (ب) في الواقع نحن أقل حظاً من أجدادنا لأننا نتمتع بالكثير من الأشياء التي جعلت حياتنا أسهل وأكثر راحة.
 (ج) في الواقع نحن أكثر حظاً من أجدادنا لأننا نتمتع بالكثير من الأشياء التي جعلت حياتنا أصعب وأقل راحة.
 (د) في الواقع نحن أكثر حظاً من أجدادنا لأننا نفتقد الكثير من الأشياء التي جعلت حياتنا أسهل وأكثر راحة.

2. Egypt is the birthplace of civilization, so many tourists visit Egypt all the year round.

- (أ) مصر هي مهد الحضارة ، لذلك السياح من كل انحاء العالم يزورون مصر على مدار العام.
 (ب) مصر ليست مهد الحضارة ، لذلك السياح من كل انحاء العالم يزورون مصر على مدار العام.
 (ج) مصر هي مهد الحضارة ، لذلك السياح من كل انحاء العالم لا يزورون مصر على مدار العام.
 (د) مصر هي مهد الثقافة ، لذلك السياح من كل انحاء العالم يزورون مصر على مدار العام.

3. Health is a crown on the heads of healthy people that only the sick can see. So, make sure this crown remains on your head as long as possible

- (أ) الصحة تاج على رؤوس الاصحاء لا يراه الا الاصحاء. لذا ، تأكد من بقاء هذا التاج على رأسك لأطول فترة ممكنه.
 (ب) الصحة تاج على رؤوس الاصحاء لا يراه الا المرضى. لذا ، تأكد من بقاء هذا التاج على رأسك لأطول فترة ممكنه.
 (ج) الصحة تاج على رؤوس الاصحاء لا يراه الا بعض المرضى. لذا ، تأكد من بقاء هذا التاج على رأسك لأطول فترة ممكنه.
 (د) الصحة تاج على رؤوس الاصحاء لا يراه الا المرضى. لذا ، تأكد الا يبقى هذا التاج على رأسك لأطول فترة ممكنه.

٤. من المؤكد انك حر في ان تقول او تعتقد او ان تفعل ما تشاء ، لكن ان لم تكن هذه الحرية مسئولة فسيتمرض امن وسلامة المجتمع لأخطار كبيرة.

- Ⓐ Surely you are free to say, believe or do as you wish, but if this freedom is not responsible, the security and safety of the community will be exposed to greatly dangerous.
 Ⓑ Certainly you are free to say. believe or do as you wish, but if this freedom is not responsible, the security and safe. the community will be exposed to great dangerous.
 Ⓒ Surely you are free to say, believe or do as you wish, but if this freedom is not responsible, the security and safety of the community will be exposed to great dangers.
 Ⓓ Certainly you are not free to say, believe or do as you wish, but if this freedom is not responsible, the security and safety of the community will be exposed to great dangers.

٥. مما لا شك فيه أن المياه الملوثة غير صالحة للشرب وخطيرة لأنها تسبب الأمراض وتدمر البيئة والحيوانات والأسماك.

- Ⓐ There is no doubt that pollution is dangerous because it causes diseases and destroys the environment, animals, and fish.
 Ⓑ There is no doubt that polluted water is drinkable and dangerous as it causes diseases and destroys the environment, animals, and fish.
 Ⓒ There is no doubt that polluted water isn't drink and dangerous as it causes diseases and destroys the environment, animals, and fish.
 Ⓓ There is no doubt that polluted water is not drinkable and dangerous as it causes diseases and destroys the environment, animals, and fish.



1. If you were in Mr Joe's place, how would you treat your orphaned sibling?
.....
.....
2. Why do you think that pip jumped out of his skin when he saw the convict who appeared from behind the grave?
.....
.....
3. Mrs Joe was not a role model for a virtuous sister. Do you agree? Why?
.....
.....
4. Did fear alone make pip help the convict, or do you think there was another reason? Justify your answer.
.....
.....
5. Estella behaved towards pip in an unacceptable and disrespectful (غير محترم) way. Illustrate.
.....
.....
6. Biddy happily agreed to help pip in his lessons. what does this reflect about her character?
.....
.....
7. If you were pip, would you be ashamed of being common, why?
.....
8. Would you be happy if you lived in Miss Havisham's house? Why?
.....
9. "Why don't you cry?" she asked. What do these words show about Estella's character?
.....
.....
10. Why do you think Miss Havisham was happy when Pip admitted (أقر) that Estella was pretty?
.....
.....
11. If you were in Miss Havisham's place, would you choose to continue your life in such a sorrowful manner (طريقة حزينة)?
.....
.....
12. What would have happened if Joe had gone to school?
.....
13. Mr Joe and Mr. Joe were different in their way of dealing with Pip. do you agree? Why?
.....
.....
14. If you were in Pip's place, would you still love Estella despite her arrogance (تكبر)? Why?
.....
.....
15. Fear sometimes leads to making wrong decisions. Do you think that happened when Pip helped the prisoner? Why?
.....
.....

Exercises on Comprehension



Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Being a vegetarian, or someone who does not eat meat, has become a popular choice. It is seen as a healthy and responsible way to live. In fact, One in every 200 kids in the U.S. is a vegetarian. Most choose to be vegetarians for many reasons.

First, a vegetarian diet is good for your health. It usually contains less fat than a diet that includes meat. Eating a low-fat diet helps people stay slim and healthy. A vegetarian diet also provides many vitamins that you can't get from meat. These protect people from diseases such as diabetes, heart disease, and some types of cancer.

Second, many people who are vegetarians are concerned about the way animals are raised and killed for food. They think the way animals are treated is cruel, and they do not want to be part of it.

Moreover, vegetarian diets are generally rich in fibers, vitamins and minerals, which in turn strengthen the immune system and slows down the aging process. Additionally, a vegetarian diet can prevent certain chronic diseases so it makes sense that vegetarians have longer lives!

Finally, being a vegetarian can help the planet. Raising animals for food uses up more resources than growing fruits and vegetables does. Also, animals put greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide into the air. These are the gases that cause global warming. Even eating just a couple of vegetarian meals a week can make a difference, so dig in your vegetarian diet.

- Which is not a reason the writer gives for choosing a vegetarian diet?
☐ a It protects from chronic diseases ☐ b It costs less than a diet with meat
☐ c It does not harm animals ☐ d It protects us from global warming
- The underlined word "dig in" means
☐ a make a hole in the ground ☐ b start eating
☐ c kill animals ☐ d refuse to eat
- Meat and chicken usually contain a vegetarian diet.
☐ a less fat than ☐ b more fat than
☐ c the same fats as ☐ d more vitamins and fibers than
- Which sentence would the writer probably agree with?
☐ a Eating fruits and vegetables would be boring
☐ b Vegetarian diet leads to global warming
☐ c Animals should be killed to feed vegetarians
☐ d Vegetarians care about their world
- The underlined pronoun "These" refers to
☐ a high-fat diets ☐ b vitamins ☐ c meat ☐ d vegetarians
- A suitable title to this passage is
☐ a Benefits of a vegetarian diet ☐ b Dangers of a vegetarian diet
☐ c How to choose a vegetarian diet ☐ d Types of food
- Some people are against having a vegetarian diet because
☐ a they have longer lives ☐ b they like killing animals
☐ c vegetarian diets are generally rich in fibers
☐ d most of them like meat.
- "Even eating just a couple of vegetarian meals a week can make a difference." Making a difference in this context means
☐ a increasing carbon dioxide in the air ☐ b reducing oxygen in the air
☐ c causing global warming ☐ d protecting people from diseases

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Doris Black was an incredibly attractive young woman. She was so stunning that she captured the attention of Herbert, an artist, who immediately asked to paint her portrait. After working for hours, Herbert realised that he had accurately depicted Doris's beauty. He showed this lifelike masterpiece to his friend, Lady Henrietta, who became obsessed with Ms. Black as well.

"What an excellent companion she shall make for me!" she declared, demanding to meet Doris. Herbert feared that Henrietta would have a disastrous effect on the innocent and kind Doris, a fear that came true all too quickly. Henrietta wanted Doris as a friend but worried she was too sweet. She told Doris that youth and beauty were only temporary, so she should seek out selfish amusement and wicked pleasure before it was too late.

Naive and innocent Doris took these words to heart. Upon seeing Herbert's lifesize portrait of her, she cursed her fresh-faced image. "I don't want to be reminded when I am old of how beautiful I once looked!" she cried. "If only this painting could bear the burden of growing old for me!" From that day on, Doris and Henrietta travelled the world for years in the search of fun and indulgence, with little care for others' feelings. Although she grew more selfish and cruel, Doris never seemed to grow old.

Yet, on her return, she saw that her wish had been granted. Not being able to stand the sight of her aged self, Doris took a knife and stabbed at the painting.

The next morning, Herbert's servant found only an old and wrinkled woman lying on the floor beneath the beautiful portrait of the young Doris Black.

- Which of the following is the best summary for the first paragraph?
 - Ms. Black paints a portrait.
 - Henrietta admires Ms. Black's beauty.
 - Herbert falls in love with Doris.
 - Ms. Black's appearance attracts admirers.
- Herbert's original painting looked like Doris.
 - exactly
 - unhappy
 - nothing
 - a little
- The underlined word disastrous in the text has a similar meaning to.
 - helpful
 - wonderful
 - grateful
 - harmful
- Henrietta made Doris worry that
 - the painting of her was awful
 - she wouldn't be beautiful when she got older
 - Herbert wouldn't love her in the future
 - they wouldn't be good friends
- What was Doris's wish?
 - That her portrait would age instead of her
 - That Herbert had never painted her portrait
 - That the painting would stay beautiful forever
 - That she wouldn't have to see the painting until she was old
- Which of the following is not true?
 - Henrietta is Herbert's friend.
 - Henrietta wants to be Doris's friend.
 - Henrietta is selfish.
 - Henrietta is an artist like Herbert.
- Who was the old woman found on the floor in the final paragraph?
 - Henrietta
 - A servant
 - A stranger
 - Doris
- The central idea of the story is
 - we should care more about being a good person than aging
 - the younger you are, the wiser you are
 - the more beautiful you are, the fewer friends you will have
 - we should enjoy life no matter who we hurt



Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

We may think of dinosaurs as dangerous and powerful, but what would you say if you found out that they caught colds and coughs?

Scientists have come across something they have never seen before: lumps in the neck of a dinosaur. They believe that these were caused by a virus that affected breathing. The fossil that led to this finding was of a long-necked herbivorous, or plant-eating, dinosaur that the scientists have nicknamed Dolly.

This dinosaur was discovered in 1990 in Montana, USA, and it is thought to be around 150 million years old. When looking at the neck, scientists located peculiar bony bumps in places that would have been connected to the dinosaur's lungs.

Due to this location, it is believed that the viral infection that affected this dinosaur was a respiratory illness. Usually, diseases that affect breathing don't have an impact on bones, so Dolly must have been very ill.

Although this wasn't great for Dolly, it is exciting for those interested in the life of dinosaurs. Most diseases affect the organs and skin rather than the skeleton. But it is that hard organic matter that is most likely to be preserved in fossils, which are all that scientists have available to investigate the things that affected dinosaurs' bodies. When looking for signs of illness in dinosaurs from millions of years ago, most of the evidence so far has only been found in their teeth, knees, and elbow joints.

Experts can study these issues and determine more about the evolution of dinosaurs; in fact, the infection that Dolly had seems to be almost identical to one found in birds today; a fact that further confirms the link, first revealed in the 19th century, between these animals.

1. The main idea of the passage is
☐ a dinosaurs died millions of years ago ☐ b the dangers of viruses
☐ c a new discovery ☐ d dinosaurs were all killed by infections
2. Despite their , dinosaurs could also get runny noses and sore throats.
☐ a danger ☐ b strength ☐ c science ☐ d age
3. A respiratory illness usually only affects
☐ a viruses ☐ b bones ☐ c joints ☐ d breathing
4. Scientists are particularly interested in this finding because
☐ a it told them about the dinosaur's teeth and joints
☐ b they don't know much about dinosaur illnesses not related to bones
☐ c Dolly was discovered in America ☐ d it was a fossil of soft organic material
5. Which of the following is not true about the dinosaur that had the neck lumps?
☐ a It didn't eat meat. ☐ b It was alive 150 million years ago.
☐ c The scientist who discovered it was called Dolly
☐ d The neck lumps were on the dinosaur's bones.
6. Scientists are that the dinosaur they found had been extremely unwell.
☐ a unhappy ☐ b certain ☐ c unsure ☐ d angry
7. Which of the following sentences can best summarise the fourth paragraph?
☐ a Bones are the most useful tool scientists have available to tell them about dinosaurs.
☐ b Scientists look at dinosaurs' organs to know how they became ill.
☐ c Fossils can show scientists all the types of illnesses that dinosaurs had.
☐ d Dinosaurs only suffered from teeth and knee problems.
8. According to the passage, dinosaurs may be similar to
☐ a infections ☐ b evolution ☐ c humans ☐ d birds

Write Six lines (Or a paragraph) (Or an essay) on the following topic:

"Renewable energy"